MEMORANDUM

ON THE

RECORDS

IN THE

HOME DEPARTMENT,

BY

J. TALBOYS WHEELER,

SECRETARY TO THE RECORD COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA:

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INTRODUCTION.

1. **General character of the Records in the Home Department.**—The Records which have been preserved in the Home Office are altogether of a different character from those in the Foreign Office, which have already been described in detail in the Memorandum on that Department, which has been submitted to Government. The Foreign Office was originally a Secret Department, having no substantial existence prior to the year 1783, when it was created by Warren Hastings in consequence of the vast increase in the Secret and Political Branch of the Administration in connection with the wars against Hyder and the Mahrattas. But the Home Office, or Public Department, originally contained all the Government Records from the earliest period of British rule; and these Records have been preserved in the Home Office to this day, saving those which were removed when the Foreign and Financial Departments were created, and when the Bengal Office became a separate Department under the Bengal Government. Unfortunately the earlier Records, which would throw an interesting light upon the early history of British Settlements

in Bengal, are altogether wanting, having been probably destroyed at the capture of Calcutta by Suraja Dowla, though no doubt duplicates are still in existence amongst the Records of the East India Company which have been preserved in England. The Proceedings of the Public Department, which have been preserved, only date from the year 1752. The General Letters to the Court of Directors commence with the year 1748, or six years before the siege; and those from the Court to the Bengal Government only begin with the year 1753.

2. **Difference between the Records of the Foreign Office and those of the Home Office.**—The difference between the Records of the Home Office and those of the Foreign Office is a very significant one. The former comprise the history of British administration, from the days when the Company only enjoyed a small territory for commercial purposes under sunnuds from the Mogul, to the present day, when its supervision extends more or less over the whole of British India. The Records in the Foreign Office comprise, on the other hand, the Political history of India, from that critical period in the rise of British supremacy, when it became necessary to separate the Foreign administration from the Home.

3. **Subject matter of the earlier records.**—The earlier records which have been preserved in the Home Department are entirely devoted to commercial details and petty revenue collections, interspersed here and there with references to the proceedings of the Nabob of Bengal and the rising

power of the Mahrattas; or with notices of the arrivals and departures of Company's servants, mingled with occasional expressions of praise or censure. Even after the re-establishment of the British Settlement in 1757 by the battle of Plassey, every little political detail continued to be recorded in the Public Department, until the appointment of a Select Committee under Lord Clive in 1765; from which date, and until the creation of a Secret and Political Department in 1783, the Proceedings and Despatches of each successive Select Committee were treated as secret records, and appear to have been kept in the personal charge of the President of the Council of Bengal.

4. **Condition of the Bengal Settlements before and after the battle of Plassey, 1757.**—The condition of the British Settlements in Bengal during the years immediately preceding the capture of Calcutta by Suraja Dowla in 1756, and those which followed the return of the English to Calcutta in 1757, must always form a special subject of interest in the history of British India, and naturally finds due expression in the records, which have been preserved in the Home Department. The general ideas and sentiments which prevailed amongst the Court of Directors as regards the aspect of affairs after the battle of Plassey may be gathered from the following extracts from a despatch to the President and Council at Fort William in Bengal, dated 3rd March 1758:—

Para. 3.—"As on the late capture of Fort William all your books and papers are said to

be lost and destroyed, and in consequence you must be at a loss in many respects for rules of conduct and proper informations, we now send you a copy of our letters to you several years past and previous to them copies of standing orders. You will also receive many copies of your own books, such as Consultation General Books, and indeed of whatever you have desired and have thought necessary, and could be got ready.

4.—"Our Settlement in Bengal may in its present condition be looked upon as if it was in its infancy. We shall take the opportunity, therefore, to lay down some plans, and such new rules of conduct in many material cases, as we hope will render it of more consequence to the Company than it ever has been, even in its best condition. We cannot help, therefore, remarking that it is a most amazing thing to consider that a Settlement so abounding with industrious inhabitants, and flourishing in its trade for a number of years at least, should produce so little profit to the Company. This cannot be easily accounted for other ways than from the luxurious, expensive, and idle manner of life which has too much prevailed for many years before the late calamity among all ranks of our servants; the general effects of which have been inattention and negligence in most, and dishonesty in many.

5.—"The present juncture requires very many different behaviours. The circumstances of the Company and your own circumstances as individuals make a reformation absolutely necessary. We therefore most earnestly call upon our superior servants to be careful, industrious, and in particular to avoid all parade and shew, and live in the utmost frugality and economy. To be constantly attentive to the conduct and behaviour of the inferior servants, to keep them strictly to their proper business, and from living beyond the limits of their circumstances.

"We must add that this is a point of time at which your utmost efforts for the service and general good of your employers are more than

ordinarily required that you may act herein with a united force. We most earnestly recommend the greatest harmony and friendship among the Members of your Council, and although difference of opinion on many occasions are unavoidable, nay even necessary, yet such differences are not to interrupt the harmony we recommend, but are to be entered on your consultation for our notice in a plain and fair manner, without the least mixture of personal resentment or altercation."

5. General rules, instructions and orders, 1758.—Perhaps, however, the most perfect picture of Calcutta and the Bengal Settlements generally at this critical period may be gathered from the rules, instructions and orders, which were communicated by the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government in the same despatch of the 3rd March 1758. After declaring the necessity for reform, the despatch reviews in detail, both the condition of the Zemindary, and the measures which are proposed for its better administration. It prescribes what shall be the future administration in civil suits, criminal cases, and Police duties; and abolishes a number of farmed revenues, and in their place substitutes a system of fixed customs both by land and on the banks of the river. It also prescribes the way in which the books shall be kept for the future; and enters into a number of other details, which will be found to indicate with tolerable clearness the internal condition of the Colony at the period to which it refers. Accordingly the following extracts are printed here in full:—

93.—"The Settlement of Calcutta has long wanted a reform in almost every branch, and disobedience to our orders, the practice of some

years past; this together with gross omissions and a total inattention to business had thrown our affairs into great confusion; and that you may be convinced that we are not too severe in our assertions, we shall here instance a few facts, and many others will follow in the course of these remarks. For these eight years no Quarter Sessions have been transmitted us, nor the remarkable trial of Mr. Macguire for the mangling of Plaisted. Had we in this case been publicly called on, such an omission would have brought cruel reflections upon the Company. All presentments by Grand Juries have by this means been sunk, and matters possibly of great importance hid from us. The registers of appeals have not been much better conducted, and those with the Mayor's Court registers often omitted. To add more is unnecessary.

94.—"We have now, with some trouble, framed such a system for your better Government, as must in our opinion produce considerable and lasting advantages to us and all our subjects in Calcutta, and in a few years render it a great and flourishing Colony, provided that these our orders are carried into execution with that zeal, application and fidelity which you owe to your employers; and we here make this positive declaration to all our servants, from the highest to the lowest, that whoever dares to break through, deviate from, or neglect the several rules here laid down, shall most assuredly be dismissed our service; excepting, however, such parts as you our Governor and Council may deem impracticable or detrimental; and in these cases you are to assign us your reasons full and explicit.

95.—"It appears to us the clearest method to range our regulations under distinct heads, and therefore we will begin with that most extensive branch the Zemindary. This post, with great part of its power, we judge fit to abolish, or rather separate, and in its stead we substitute an Office the head of which must be called Collector of Rents and Revenues, under

whose management are to be the following articles:—

Ground Rent.
Duty on sale of houses.
" sloops and boats.
" slaves.
Pellahs.
Ground overplus.
Glass-maker's Farm.
Vermillion "
Fire-work "
Tobacco Shops "
Dammer and Oakum Farm.
Salamy on new sloops and boats.
Commission on mortgage bonds.
Duty collected on the out towns.
" burthen oxen.
Bang Shops Farm.
Red Lead "
Salt "
The Arrack "

The 38 villages ceded to us by the Nabob, or whatever may be those acquisitions.

96.—"These are all the powers of the Zemindary that are to exist under the Collector; the Dammer and Oakum Farm seems to be a heavy tax upon the trader. If we are right in this conjecture, strike it off the List; and we also direct the following alterations:—

1st.—All Farms in future are to be put up to public sale by our Governor and Council, and not by the Collector.

2nd.—Regular Books are to be kept up of the Revenues, and by the Collector, and transmitted us annually. Monthly accounts are to be delivered to the Board, and the balances punctually paid into the Treasury.

3rd.—The Zemindar heretofore determined all differences and disputes betwixt the castes, and fined at his pleasure, and such fines composed the Ellack. We now order that the aggrieved in all cases apply by petition for redress to the Governor. He in the margin of such petition must name arbitrators and underwrite it to our Collectors to have the same

carried into execution and reported back to him. The Collector then, in obedience to this order, is to summon the arbitrators, direct a speedy decision, and when they return their opinion the Collector is to deliver it to the Governor, who confirms it with such fine as he shall judge proper; and this decree is to be placed in the Collector's Registry, but the fine must in future be paid to the parties injured, and no part is to be brought to our credit. If the fine should at any time exceed 200 Rupees, and the mulcted think themselves aggrieved, they are to appeal to our President and Council.

4th.—In the measurement of ground the directive part is to dwell with the Collector; he receives all applications to build, plant or enclose, and must issue his orders to the Surveyors of the works (whose appointment and duty will hereafter be explained) for measuring.

A. B. so many square yards of ground, describing the spot, the Surveyor must return the Collector his report in writing, who is then to register the same, when it becomes part of the annual collections of the Revenue.

97.—" We are next to consider those powers of the Zemindary that remain, and notice to you such parts as we mean to abolish for the ease of the poor and general good of Calcutta.

98.—" The Civil authority for determining all causes of property betwixt the Natives above 20 Rupees are to be vested in five persons. The members you are to name from our servants below Council, one of which is to preside as Judge for a year only, and then another is to be elected. These several appointments are to be made by our President and Council, who are to remove them, when the service requires it, and fill up all vacancies as may offer by this means. Deaths or otherwise rules of practice and table of fees you are to settle for them; and we should think it would be best they nearly corresponded with the methods practised by our own Mayor's Courts, for we have no very favorable ideas of Ellack Moriamnis, &c.; at least we wish to see them mitigated, if lenity does not increase the evil. The same we say of fines. However, these matters are left entirely to your discretion; lesser articles it is needless to particularize, as we shall close this head with observing that all civil cases heretofore in the jurisdiction of the Court of Cutcherry are now to dwell with these persons. In all matters where the dispute exceeds Rupees 100, the parties, if they esteem themselves aggrieved, may appear by petition to our President and Council. The Registers are to be faithfully and exactly kept up and transmitted to us annually.

99.—" In criminal cases, where the Indians are delinquents, the following methods we judge will answer every end of the Zemindary: Let the cognizance of all crimes dwell with our Justices of Peace. Three of which are to sit thrice a week and take their rotation (our President excepted); and that justice may at no time stop, appoint one of them Judge for a month, this also in a rotation, who may daily determine all slight offences, and fine small sums; but in all matters of consequence that may offer in such days as the Justices do not sit, he is directly to summon a quorum for redress. But as the laws of England do not authorize to determine offences and inflict such punishments as are warranted by your phermaund, or rather tolerated by the Mogul for eminent; you are in this capacity to fill them Zemindars and your acting Justice the monthly Zemindar. You must appoint one of our servants clerk to the Zemindars, a registry must be faithfully kept up, their proceedings signed, and on every rotation List of Fines with their reasons for levying them laid before the Board for your approval.

100.—" Another power that will partly fall under these Justices is that of Cutwall. The Major or Commanding Officer (as will be shown under the Military head) is to order parties of soldiers to patrol the night through, who are to seize all disturbers of the peace, vagrants or criminals. These are to be confined until the morning, and then they are to be delivered to the sitting Justice, who, if they are Indians, will try them as Zemindars, and if Europeans, as one of His Majesty's Justices, for you will observe that this regulation for the

quorum and monthly Judge is meant by us to extend their jurisdiction to both; and thus connected there will be less confusion than if other Justices were to hold a distinct branch. We need not point out that their proceedings in different capacities should be kept separate, the same clerk serving both.

101.—"The following are what we order to be abolished, as we never mean to derive advantage from methods that may burthen or distress the inhabitants, and they are grievances that appear to us in that light, and you are to bear this general remark in mind that wheresoever the inhabitants continue injured or your trade clogged and prejudiced, as it is our intention to redress the whole, you are to point out the same for our examination and further directions, viz.:—

Chest-maker's Farms.
Caulker's "
Vending Tea Catty and old Iron Farms.
Pattamar's Farm.
Duty on old timber and plank.
Tax on marriages.
" Fishing Boats.
" Scales, weights and measures.
" Tom Toms.
License for Treats.

102.—"The undermentioned Farms can no longer subsist, because the collections of all duties relative to food, raiment, or trade, will fall under the Head of Customs, viz.:—

The Gunge Bazar.
Soota Noty Market.
The Great Bazar.
Baug Bazar and seven Farms.
Govindpore Market and three Farms.
Dee Calcutta Market.
Sam Bazar and New Bazar.
Ram Bazar.
Dee Calcutta and Bazar.
Calcutta Ferry Boats.

103.—"And thus having distinguished where the remaining powers of the Zemindary exist, we are next to consider the important article of Customs.

104.—"We are fully persuaded the grossest abuses have for a long time been committed,

and we fear connived at, and that we have been annually defrauded of the greatest part of our duties. Our sentiments with some regulations were transmitted you in 1756; but as we intend now to make a thorough change in this branch by adopting a plan which we please ourselves must operate to our benefit and the advantage of the fair trader, those alterations are to be disregarded, and you are to adhere strictly to the orders we shall now lay down.

105.—"Those farms where duties were collected, and food, raiment, necessaries, or merchandize being now set aside, customs are to be collected on every article that comes into or goes out of Calcutta. To enumerate such is unnecessary, perhaps impracticable. The general customs at Madras is five per cent., Bombay $4\frac{3}{4}$ on Imports and Exports; and in Calcutta, in consideration of your present distresses, we order only 4 per cent. to be levied. Your own discretion will guide you to charge more or less on particular commodities. On vegetables, oranges, limes, poultry, &c., necessaries for the inhabitants, in Madras $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is charged, and at Bombay 2 per cent. only; but then on articles whose exports or imports may affect the Settlement, higher duties are levied, for instance all kinds of grain imported pays 3 per cent., exported 6 per cent., salt brought in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., carried out 20 per cent.; cocoanuts, cassia, onions, timber, chunam $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and exported 9; horses and mules 6, and opium imported 9 per cent. In like manner you are to regulate the duties on particular articles, as circumstances at Calcutta may direct. Rice, we think, may be fixed at 4 or 3 per cent. on import, and less in times of scarcity; but the exports, it is our opinion, should never be under 7 or 8 per cent.; for as this is a large and often a very profitable trade, high duties will be the securest means to keep your Settlement in a state of plenty.

106.—"The methods our Custom Masters must pursue are those practised at Bombay, or Madras. The former seems much the clearest, and in this packet are the Customs Books for one year of each Presidency, where you will

observe the duties are daily entered, each entry containing in one columned line the proprietor, from whence imported or exported to, the ship or vessel's name, the several species of goods, their weight or measure, the rates or amounts. Customs monthly accounts are to be laid before the Board, the balances punctually paid* into our Treasury, and the annual Books transmitted us.

107.—"As your bounds are extensive and the consulage abolished, there will be a necessity of having two Custom Houses and two Custom Masters; the principal Custom House must be by the river side. We find there is a house of ours very suitable for this purpose, which, if not sufficiently commodious, must be made so, as also large and convenient landing places. All sea imports and exports are to be collected here, and the head of this Office is to be called Sea Custom Master. All goods, merchandize and bullion imported at Calcutta are to be landed here and nowhere else; whoever transgresses must be dismissed our service; if European sent to England, and the goods forfeited one-half to our use, and the other half to the informer, the same penalty shall fall on those who presume to land any one article without permission first obtained. The party must apply to the Custom Master, signifying the particulars and declaring himself accountable for the duties.

108.—"The other Custom House should be erected near the extreme of your bounds and most contiguous to the great thoroughfares from the Continent. Here duties are to be levied on all goods introduced to Calcutta or sent out to the Continent, observing, however, that no goods are to pay us double customs, unless the property is changed at every entrance to the town. Our Custom Master should have small guard houses or chowkeys. All articles whatever to be brought to this Custom House and nowhere else, and the offenders to suffer in such cases the penalty already mentioned. The person who presides in this branch you are to call Land Custom Master, and the Books are to be kept and transmitted in the

same manner as directed with respect to the Sea Customs.

109.—"As we cannot be too cautious in the prevention of smuggling, the Sea Custom Master may, if you think it expedient, have guard-boats assigned him from the Marine to patrol the river nightly, and as we shall, under the Military regulations, order European guards to go their rounds from ten at night to five in the morning throughout your boundaries, we shall hope these iniquitous practices will be cut off, and do you promise a tempting share of all seizures to these Officers and their people.

110.—"Let all ships' passes, when signed and sealed, be delivered to our Customs Master, and by him to the Commander, a method that will prevent any persons departing before our customs are paid.

111.—"So soon as you have agreed and settled our duties to be collected on all articles, let them, together with our orders and penalties annexed, be transcribed in very large legible letters in the several languages and signed by our Governor. Let such be framed and hung up in the most conspicuous places at our Custom House, that every one may know the duties to be paid and the penalties he may suffer.

112.—"As the carrying into execution this great and important plan will require steadiness and strict application, we shall place the principal part with Mr. Beecher, depending upon his integrity and the exertion of his abilities in every shape without favor or partiality. He may rely upon our supporting him in his duties, and we hope he will merit this mark of our confidence. He is accordingly appointed our Sea Custom Master. What regards appointments relative to this branch, will be found in the following part of this letter:

113.—"Lastly, it is our express orders that duties are collected on all goods brought into town under your dusticks agreeable to the general rates you may settle, as also on all goods the Moguls, Armenians, &c., foreigners shall bring in for exportation in your freight

ships or other ways, for it is our meaning that none shall be exempt from paying our full duties on every article brought into or carried out of the Settlement.

* * * * *

118.—"The General Books for these many years have been swelled to an enormous size by the multiplicity of useless heads. This, together with the liberties you have taken of creating innumerable entries for private convenience of individuals, have rendered them intricate and confused. We have now made many alterations and amendments too long to be inserted here, therefore they are under No. in this packet and signed by our Auditor, and we positively direct you to keep strictly up to those rules. When these books are curtailed and modelled in the manner now prescribed, no new heads are to be opened but with the permission of our President; and as your books have been generally basely copied, entries frequently erased, posting omitted, with other unpardonable irregularities, the person found culpable in any of these instances, together with him who signs as Examiner, shall assuredly feel our resentment.

119.—"The Secretary's Office has in like manner been badly managed. Your consultations for several years past wrote in such a vile manner as not to be legible in many places, Indexes often omitted, the Registers, as already noted, either not punctually kept up or transmitted us. In short the business in every branch at your Settlement has been conducted in such a loose and negligent manner as to reflect shame upon those in trust with our affairs. You our Governor and Council must set the example of order, method and application, the junior servants should be taught obedience and kept strictly to their duty, the negligent admonished, and where admonition fails suspend them the service until our pleasure is known.

"The Madras method of indexing their consultations is so plain and intelligent, that we direct you to put the same in practice. One of those for your guidance is enclosed in this packet.

129.—"Protections were originally intended to secure on property and meant by us to be granted our contractors, brokers, and other useful persons connected with our affairs, and to none else; but for many years they have been given indiscriminately, too often we fear to serve private purposes. To remedy this great evil in future, we order that every merchant craving our protection shall present a petition to the Governor and Council, setting forth his motives or pretensions for such favor. If his request is granted, the reasons are to be assigned in your consultations; he is then to be registered by the Secretary, and a list of those who have our protection with a proper description to be transmitted us annually.

130.—"There never surely was a time when the situation of the Company's affairs or that of their servants of all ranks, as well as of those who are resident in India under the Company's protection, so loudly called for a general reformation. If that regard (which we really look upon to be due) is to be paid to the truth of your representation of the distressed situation of our once flourishing Settlement of Fort William, no attempt should be neglected for restoring it to something like its former lustre, and necessity must now enforce what prudence would always have suggested to those who attend to her dictates. Should the economy we recommend to our servants of all ranks be as general as their situation requires, it must banish that false shame which is too often the attendant of those weak minds whose ill judged desires in an inferior situation in regard to rank or fortune put them upon following the examples of their superiors either in their vicious or luxurious indulgences, but not to incur a censure formerly passed on us in a like occasion though we are endeavouring rather to recommend and persuade where we are authorized to command. We will only add that we doubt not but our servants who are disposed to reflect will be very sensible, before we close our letter, that we are not acting on arbitrary or parsimonious principles, but on such which have frequent for object the true and lasting interest of the Company, and that of every

individual servant acting under them, and that such of them who show the greatest zeal and readiness for conducting the affairs under their several departments in order to establish our general plan under the direction now given will be most entitled to our future favor and protection, and will not fail to receive proofs of our attention thereto.

131.—" It is our intention to have struck off the various articles of allowances to our servants from the President to the writer, and have fixed one general appointment to each rank for salary, diet money, &c.; but the shortness of the time before the despatch of the ships not permitting us to digest the references and observations, we must of course have made in those of our other Presidencies, we have determined to let the several allowances remain on the foot they have for some time subsisted from the gentlemen of Council to the factor; but as we are sensible that our junior servants of the rank of writers at Bengal are not upon the whole on so good a footing as elsewhere, we do hereby direct that the future appointment to a writer for salary, diet money, and all allowances whatever be current Rupees 400 per annum, which mark of our favor and attention properly attended to must prevent their reflections on what we shall further order in regard to them as having any other object or foundation than their particular interest and happiness.

132.—" There is no part of the 80th paragraph of our general letter of the 23rd January 1754, per *Denham* York, Norfolk, that does not merit your particular attention, one of which we are determined to enforce from a persuasion that the indigence of our junior servants which may too often have been the effect of their vices and the imitation of their seniors hath not a little contributed to increase that load of complaint which has been so strongly and repeatedly urged by the Nabob in regard to the abuse of dusticks, a practice we have ever disclaimed, and are determined to show in future the strongest marks of our resentment to such as shall be guilty of, and do most positively order and direct (and will admit of no representation for your postponing the execution of) that no writer whatsoever be permitted to keep either palankeen, horse or chaise during his writership on pain of being immediately dismissed from our service.

133.—" You are also to observe that we will not in future admit of any expenses being defrayed by the Company either under the head of cook-rooms, gardens, or other expenses whatever, and which we have lately observed on the face of our books, whether, for the emolument of the Governor, or any other person, and which are not mentioned in the list of salaries, appointments, &c., annually transmitted to us, as that is to be your present rule and standard for the whole to be paid each gentleman from the senior in Council to the junior factor, except in the particular instances hereinafter mentioned.

134.—" How desirous soever we may be to enforce our recommendation for economy in general, we do not purpose to retrench what shall upon mature consideration appear to us reasonable for the decent support of each station in our service, or that of the four gentlemen in particular who are to preside alternately in establishing our Settlement of Fort William on the plan now laid down, and do in consequence thereof direct and appoint that Messrs. Watts, Manningham, Beecher and Holwell be allowed during the time that each of them shall preside 2,000 Company's Rupees per month for a table and all other allowances whatsoever as President, exclusive of the standing appointment assigned to each in common with the juniors who are of Council, and as the rotation will afford such intervals from that charge as to admit of those gentlemen their being employed in other of the most important branches of our affairs. We do direct that Mr. Watts as senior have the option of taking upon him either the office or employ of Import Warehouse Keeper or Buxey; that Mr. Manningham do continue in that of Export Ware-house Keeper; that Mr. Beecher be appointed Chief or Sea Custom Master; and Mr. Holwell do take

upon him either of the employments, of Import Ware-house Keeper or Buxey, which Mr. Watts shall decline. In order to encourage those gentlemen to exert themselves in the most faithful and diligent discharge of their respective offices, as well as to enable them the better to support their rank in Council, we further appoint to each of them during their continuance in their several appointments a salary of 4,000 current Rupees per annum, but on this express consideration that it is to be taken in full satisfaction for all emoluments whatever that have been formerly reviewed or enjoyed by any who have held any of those posts either as perquisites, gratuities, or any other denomination whatsoever; and it is our further pleasure and intention if any one or more of the gentlemen shall during their continuance in either of those offices receive any other gratification than such their salary in any shape whatsoever, that they be upon the proof thereof immediately suspended from the Company's service.

135.—" It is also our will and meaning that in case of the death, absence, removal, of either of the gentlemen, the salary hereby annexed to the office held by him be not allowed to such of Council whom you may appoint to succeed thereto, as we shall reserve to ourselves the confirmation of such your appointment, as well as the consideration of the future salary we shall think proper to annex, and in regard to the vacant place of such gentlemen as of rotation succeed to the Presidency, it is not to be filled up except by order from this Court.

144.—" For the better accommodation of each factory, we do hereby direct and appoint that the Chief of Cossim Bazar be allowed annually the sum of four thousand current Rupees for the keeping of a table and in full of all other allowances or emoluments whatsoever, and that the further sums to be allowed to the other Chiefs of our other subordinates be expressly on the same condition, viz., to the Chief of Dacca three thousand current Rupees, to that of Luckimpore two thousand five hundred current Rupees, and the Chief or Resident at Bullramgully twelve hundred current Rupees per annum; and we are further to explain our intentions in regard to these several appointments that such allowances for table expenses is given in order that the junior servants at each factory should partake thereof. Nevertheless, if there should be a want of that harmony we should wish to preserve and maintain between our senior and junior servants, or that it should for any other reasons be more agreeable to one or both parties to diet apart, we do direct that in such case the Chief shall allow and pay out of the sum granted to him to each junior servant above the rank of writer the sum of thirty current Rupees per month, and to each writer twenty current Rupees per month, to diet themselves.

145.—" These regulations we have thought it absolutely necessary to adopt in hopes thereby to put an end to the exorbitant expenses incurred of late at our subordinate Settlements, and at Cossim Bazar in particular, where we had so recent an instance of the little use of a garrison that hath determined us to permit no European soldiers at any of our subordinates, all our heavy cannon with most of the Military stores must be withdrawn to Calcutta; but if you should be of opinion that a few small carriage guns of one or two pounders are necessary against sudden attacks of the mob, such may be kept, and those only. The Garrison and Factory charges have of themselves been a load the Company can no longer support, without including the further one of bad debts which have been contracted within a few years. We do not limit these remarks to one Factory only. Ingden very lately furnished us with an instance of abuse in the case of Messrs. Baillie and Plindell, heretofore animadverted upon by us.

146.—" Before we close on this head, we must most earnestly recommend to the gentlemen of the Committee of Accounts that they be very attentive to the various articles of Durbar charges, charges of merchandise and presents, which we fear have been carried to much too high a pitch, that where they cannot be abolished, they may at least be greatly restricted,

and no new encroachments permitted; and in regard to the last article (presents) they must always be applied for to the Presidency, the Chief pointing out what may be most agreeable, the complying therewith must be submitted to your discretion, in full persuasion that a very differing plan of economy than we have heretofore experienced will be pursued therein.

6. **State of the Secretary's Office, 1758.**—The foregoing despatch contains much matter of local interest, and much that may be considered of general historical value. As regards the Secretary's Office, as the Public or Home Office was then called, it will be remarked that the Directors pass a severe censure on the way in which the business was conducted,—a circumstance which may be ascribed to the increasing luxury and extravagance of the Company's servants, which had been more marked in Bengal than in any of the other Settlements.

7. **Later formation of other Departments of the Government of India.**—The rise of the British Empire in India, which rapidly followed the battle of Plassey in 1758, necessarily led to great changes in the Secretary's Office. Whilst Calcutta had been little more than a fortified factory, a single Office had been amply sufficient for the transaction of all the business of the Administration; but when armies were raised and organized, and sent into active service, and when political relations were established with Native powers, it became necessary to establish new Departments for the despatch of business so important in its character, and so foreign to the

ordinary transactions of a mere commercial settlement. Many of these changes, being of a mere experimental character, have ceased to be of any interest; but it may be remarked that, at the close of the administration of Warren Hastings, and during the whole administration of Mr. Macpherson, the subject of Establishments was largely taken into consideration, both by the Government in this country, and the Court of Directors at Home.

8. **Review of the Company's Establishments, 1785.**—In connection with this subject, a long and interesting despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 22nd December 1785, has been preserved in the Home Office; and as it furnishes an exhaustive review of the Bengal Establishments at that date, it is printed here at length.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COUNCIL AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

IN our separate General Letter of the 11th of April last, we transmitted to you our orders relative to the reduction of our different Establishments. At the time that letter was written, it was our intention to have made such a minute investigation into our Establishments of every description as would have enabled us to convey our final orders upon each Office, whether it should be continued, or whether it should be reduced, either in the whole or in part; but several important considerations have weighed with us to postpone that intention at present.

2. We found ourselves under difficulties to ascertain by a final decision many circumstances of detail, which must be familiar to you. We found it difficult, and in many cases impossible, to discover the real present value of such Offices, as consist partly of fixed salaries, and partly of perquisites or casual emoluments.

3. We found it impossible, without a precise knowledge of the specific duties to be performed by the person possessed of each Office, to determine whether, from such Office, all perquisites should be cut off, and a fixed salary substituted in lieu thereof, or whether the duties of the Office were of a nature to admit of fees or perquisites being taken as part of the lawful emoluments, with perfect safety to the public service.

4. From a consideration of these particulars, and perceiving that you are engaged in the execution of this important business, we have come to the resolution of leaving the first detail of it in your hands, reserving to ourselves the final examination and approbation of the Establishments made up by you, which, when so made up, we direct you to transmit to us for our final revision.

5. By your letter of the 31st of January last, received by the *Berrington*, we have the satisfaction to learn that you are sedulously employed in this business, and we look with earnestness to the final completion of it.

6. We have so often had occasion of late to enjoin you the strictest economy in the exercise of your duty upon the subject of Establishments, that we feel it superfluous to add more. We cannot state our sentiments more forcibly than by recalling to your memory the words of your own General Revenue Letter, dated 5th May 1781; where you inform us that "In effect, "the Civil Offices of this Government might be "reduced to a very scanty number, were their "exigency alone to determine the list of Cove-"nanted Servants, which, at this time, consists "of no less a number than two hundred and fifty-"two, many of them the sons of the first fami-"lies in the kingdom of Great Britain, and "every one aspiring to the rapid acquisition of "lacks, and to return to pass the prime of "their lives at Home, as multitudes have done "before them. Neither will the revenues of this "country suffice for such boundless pretensions, "nor are they compatible with yours and the "national interests, which may eventually suffer

"as certain a ruin from the effects of private "competition and the claims of patronage as "from the more dreaded calamities of war, or "the other ordinary causes which lead to the "decline of dominion."

7. In one word, we enjoin you to allow no such embarrassing reflection to occupy your thoughts in the consideration of your Establishments; your sole rule is to be the exigency of the public service, and you are not to continue upon the Establishment of any one Department, any one Office, or any one salary not warranted by the real exigency of the service.

8. By the late Act of Parliament, the Legislature has established, by positive declaration, the justice of promoting our servants abroad by gradation. For the purpose of carrying into effect this principle as literally as can be done consistently with the good of our service, and a necessary attention to the peculiar merits and qualifications of our servants, we would recommend it to your particular consideration how far it may not be practicable to divide the Offices you may find it necessary to keep up into different classes according to their value; and if such a division can be made, it will naturally occur to you to distribute the Offices of highest value amongst our servants of the oldest standing, observing the application of the same principle to the other subordinate Offices.

9. We are sensible that, in the application of this principle, modifications and exceptions must become necessary, one will obviously occur that there may be servants now in possession of more valuable Offices than is consistent with their rank, according to the rules we have suggested for your future distribution; and it may likewise very probably occur in many instances that persons thus prematurely promoted may be peculiarly well adapted for the situations they enjoy, and that the removal of them to make way for others would be of prejudice to our service.

10. In all such cases we are sensible it will be necessary for you to make exceptions; but we desire you to be particularly cautious not to

extend this exception beyond its real intention; and, above all, not to keep up any unnecessary Offices upon the plea of rewarding past services. We reprobate such a principle. Meritorious servants must look for reward as vacancies occur, and the exception we have warranted is confined to the case where the Office is essential to be kept up, and where you might be embarrassed by the arrangements we have made in deciding by whom it is to be held.

11. There is another general principle which we direct you to observe in the formation of your different Establishments. We shall, in the course of this Despatch, point out to you the general branches or Departments under which we intend our business in future to be conducted; and it will, of course, be your duty to appropriate a competent Establishment for conducting the business of these respective Departments. In making this appropriation, you will be particularly attentive to the peculiar qualifications of the servants allotted to each, for it is our intention that they should remain as much as possible affixed to those particular Departments, and rise in them in regular gradation where no particular demerit occurs to interrupt it.

12. We conceive this principle, being adopted and adhered to, will be attended with important advantages. It will ensure our various Departments of business being supplied with servants regularly trained in the business of the Department to which they belong. It will be a great means of checking wanton and partial supersessions; neither is it justly liable to the objection of being a damp to the ardour and emulation of able and diligent servants; for there will still remain offices enough within the patronage of the Supreme Government, and not officially connected with any of the Departments into which our business is divided; and we trust and direct that the Supreme Government do attend to extraordinary merit in respect of abilities and diligence in the disposal of the Offices of this latter description.

13. In making up your Establishments to be reported Home for our final revision, we desire

you to attend to the following circumstance: We observe there are employed monthly writers and other Native servants in the various branches of our service; and we have reason to believe that many articles of business can be performed by them equally well and at infinitely less expense than by any European servants. If this has been the foundation of employing them in our service, the employing them merits our approbation; but if they have been employed to do the business of writers and others in our service, we cannot pass over a practice of that kind without marking it with our disapprobation, as subversive of all order, and introductory to every species of idleness and dissipation, in our Settlements. We mean not, however, at present, to take any retrospective view of this practice, but we desire you to advert to it in the formation of your Establishments, with a view to the economy so requisite in our affairs.

14. You will recollect that you are now employed in forming a standard Establishment for conducting the business of each Office. We are perfectly aware that confidential situations, in general, ought to be filled up by European servants, and accordingly a proper supply must always be kept up; but from what we have observed and learned upon good information, we are confident that considerable saving of expense in our Establishments may be effectuated by employing Natives in copying papers, and in other subordinate occupations; and we direct you to attend to this circumstance in reporting to us your advice what we ought to adopt as our standard Establishment.

15. Although we have deemed it expedient to leave with you the detail of retrenchments, we consider it equally so to inform you of the decision we have come to upon some important arrangements in the conduct of our business abroad.

16. Instead of the various sub-divisions of Departments by which the business of our Settlements is now conducted, it is our order that the

whole detail should be carried on under the following Branches :—

1st.—The Board of Council ;
2nd.—A Military Board ;
3rd.—A Board of Revenue ; and
4th.—A Board of Trade.

17. The first of these Boards is to be the same in its constitution as the Council lately established by the Act of Parliament for regulating the affairs of India, and with which, so constituted, the Legislature has entrusted the Supreme Government of our respective Settlements; in them is vested the general Executive Government, together with a superintending power over every other Department, subject only, in the exercise of their authority, to such rules and limitations as the Legislature has prescribed. The superior Council will still continue to act in its double Department of public and secret, and the duties respectively belonging to each seem to be accurately defined in the Minute of the Governor General and Council of the 23rd of September 1783, to which we refer you, except in so far as in the definition of the business of the Public Department, it mentions "matters which regard commerce and shipping." Our intention is that matters of that description are to belong to the Commercial Department.

The Military Board.

18. We direct that this Board consist of, 1st, the Commander-in-Chief; 2nd, the Senior Officer at the Presidency; 3rd, the Senior Officer of Artillery; 4th, the Chief Engineer; 5th, the Adjutant General; 6th, the Quarter Master General; and 7th, the Commissary General. It is not our intention, by the institution of this Board, to erect any Military Authority in your Settlement in any degree, independent of the superior Civil Executive Government of the country, as vested in the Board of Council; but we are of opinion that much benefit will be derived from this institution, in the detail of such business as is immediately connected with the regularity, the economy, and the effective strength of our Army.

19. It will be their business to examine into the state of the Musters of the troops, and to give their strictest attention that all the Establishments are kept up to the full complement.

20. It will be part of their duty to be regularly informed of the amount, both in quantity and quality, of provisions, ammunition, and stores of every kind in our Forts, Granaries and Garrisons.

21. It must be their province to attend to the Artillery, Arms and Implements of Engineering, so that our Settlements may be amply provided with every thing requisite for the complete equipment of an Army on the shortest warning.

22. We only mention these particulars as an illustration to point out the nature of the duty to be performed by this Board, meaning that every article of Military expenditure shall come under their revision and control. But we desire to have it explicitly understood that no part of the discipline of the Army, nor the distribution of the Troops, nor the application of the Force, is to fall under their authority : but all these particulars are to remain exclusively with the Supreme Government, and the Commander-in-Chief respectively ; neither do we mean that they are to have the power of issuing money or granting warrants for the issuing of money on any account or pretence whatever. We mean them as a Board of reference and report, for the purpose of inspection, and to prevent abuses and deficiencies.

23. Of reference from the Supreme Council upon all matters of Military detail, so far as the expenditure of money is concerned. We, therefore, direct our Supreme Council to make use of the Military Board in this point of view, in order that the expenditure of the public money in contingent articles may be sanctioned by the opinion of the Officers who constitute this Board. We do not mean that the Supreme Council are bound to refer such points for their consideration, or that they should be bound to act by their opinions when they have received

them; but we do expect that, before any material issue of money is ordered on the head of Military charges, the Supreme Council will consider it as a useful check against extravagance, if material articles of Military expenditure are previously considered and reported upon by Officers whose situations and professions lead them to be particularly conversant in the knowledge of every article of Military expense.

24. Although to report upon references made to them by the Supreme Council will form a very essential part of the duty of this Military Board, it is not to be their only duty. We consider it as an essential part of the business of the Board, and we direct that they particularly attend to the various branches of Military detail to which we have alluded, and that they regularly, from time to time, report to the Supreme Council the state and condition of the respective articles of service falling under their inspection.

25. If there is any difference of opinion among them, either in matters referred to them by the Superior Council, or in points,—the consideration of which has originated with themselves,—such differences of opinion, with the grounds of them, are to be specially reported by them.

26. We direct that without delay you form, in concert with the Officers who are to constitute this Board, such fixed Rules and Regulations for the conduct of their business as may effectually ensure the means of their being furnished with such regular Returns from inferior Departments as may enable them to conduct their business with despatch and regularity; they are to report their whole proceedings to you, and you are to transmit them to us in separate despatches under the head of Military Department.

27. You will likewise determine what Establishment may be requisite for the conduct of our business in their Department, and you will, from our Covenanted Servants, allot a Secretary and such other Assistants as may be necessary, with allowances adequate to the duties and services to be performed by them; but in settling these allowances, you will attend to the same spirit of economy which it is our intention to introduce into every other Department.

28. We trust the regulations you shall frame, and the instructions you shall give to the different servants under you connected with Military business, will be sufficient to bring before the Military Board every material of information necessary for them to be possessed of; but if at any time either additional instructions or occasional orders shall be requisite, they are to apply for them to the Superior Council.

29. After having thus laid before you such outlines of this business as may enable you to institute and regulate this Board, we think proper to conclude with a repetition of our explicit declaration that this Military Board is to possess no authority exclusive of, and independent of, the Supreme Civil Government, but are in all respects to act under you, and through the medium of your authority.

Board of Revenue.

30. Various plans have been devised and carried into execution within these fifteen years for the collection of the revenue. It is no part of our intention at present to enter into a discussion of the merit or demerit of these various plans; but thus far we are clear that the frequent variations of system which have occurred have been attended with much inconvenience and great expense. It is, therefore, full time to adopt a settled plan, and for that purpose we direct that there be a Board of Revenue to reside at Calcutta, to consist of one of the junior Members of Council, without any addition to his present salary, and four other of the most intelligent of the senior servants of the Company.

31. To this Department is to belong (subject to the control of the Superior Council) the whole Administration, Settlement, Collection and Receipt of every branch of our Revenues, together with the control of the several Officers concerned therein; but they are to have

no power of issuing any money for any purposes whatever, except in consequence of orders or warrants from the Board of Council, in whom this authority is to be exclusively vested.

32. We think it unnecessary to detail the particular regulations by which you are to arrange this Department. We think it sufficient to refer you to the institution of the present Committee of Revenue, upon the foundation and principle of which we mean this Board should be established, and the general line of their duty to be the same.

33. The experience you have had of the conduct of your business of Revenue in the hands of the Committee of Revenue will enable you to judge how far the original regulations of that institution will admit of correction or improvement; and to that consideration your serious attention will be directed; and, with respect to Collectors and all other Officers subordinate to the Board of Revenue, you will, in concert with them, give a complete revision to the whole system of the Establishment, and will arrange it with due attention to the strictest economy, and to the general rules which we have prescribed for your conduct.

34. We trust that long before this time you have made great and useful progress in this business; and if, in the arrangements you have already made, either from motives of lenity, or from your having been over-persuaded by the importunity or remonstrances of our servants, your measures have not coincided with the rules we now prescribe, you will revise your own conduct in those respects, and conform yourselves to the orders we have given.

35. We think it almost unnecessary to add, as in justice to you we must suppose, that, immediately upon the receipt of our letter of the 11th April last, you will have, according to the terms thereof, reduced the whole of our Revenue expenses within the sum of seventy-two lacs of sicca Rupees. The further orders and directions we now give are founded on a

full conviction that, by a steady adherence to the principles we have directed you to observe, a permanent Establishment may be formed for the administration and collection of our revenues considerably below the large sum of seventy-two lacs of sicca Rupees.

36. As an essential part of the conduct of this Board of Revenue will be connected with a steady adherence to just and uniform principles in their transactions with the Zemindars and other Landholders in the Provinces under our Government, we have bestowed much attention upon that subject,—to arrange a final system upon that head would certainly require other aids than that of general theory, and would require the benefit of local knowledge; but being possessed, as we are, of much useful information by the able writings of our servants in India, who have discussed that subject, and having the still further advantage of the assistance of some of our most able and experienced servants, who are now in England, we propose, in one of the early ships of this season, to transmit to you our sentiments upon the general principles which we conceive ought to operate in regulating the tenures of the Landholders in India.

37. The Proceedings of our Board of Revenue will of course be regularly reported to you, and by you transmitted to us in a separate Packet under the head of Revenue Department.

Board of Trade.

38. This Board forms the remaining Department. The duties of it are to be the same as those of the present Board of Trade, but very different in their constitution; for, in place of the inefficient principles upon which the present Board is formed, we direct that a new Board be constituted, consisting of the remaining Junior Member of Council as President, without any additional allowance, and four other Members selected from among the senior servants of the Company, to whom competent allowances, adequate to the importance of their situation, must be given, either by established salaries in lieu of all emoluments, or by allowances

ultimately depending upon their success in the sale of our exports and the purchase of our investments.

39. We do not positively direct you to adopt either the one or the other mode of provision for the Members of the Board of Trade, lest some objection, unforeseen by us, might occur; but we are much inclined to be of opinion that, as well with regard to the Members of the Board of Trade as with regard to every other servant in any respect concerned in the purchase of our Investments, or the sale of Export Goods, a considerable part of their emolument should depend upon the success of our sales in Great Britain, as, by such a regulation, their own interest would be deeply concerned in procuring the best qualities of goods in the assortment of our investments.

40. We direct that the Board of Trade, as now to be constituted, should be subject, like all other Departments, to the superintendence and control of the Superior Council. Many inconveniences have arisen from the present Board of Trade having been formed and having acted upon other principles.

41. It is not our intention that the Superior Council should wantonly, or without urgent cause, interfere in the measures which the Board of Trade may see cause to adopt for the conduct of our commercial concerns; but if they shall be of opinion that there is urgency sufficient to call for their interference, we direct the Board of Trade implicitly to obey, if, after respectful remonstrance to the Superior Council, they should still think proper to adhere to their original opinion, the responsibility will then rest upon them, and we shall be the ultimate judges.

42. The whole Proceedings of the Board of Trade will of course be reported to the Superior Council, and by them transmitted to us in a separate packet under the head of Commercial Department.

43. You will consult the Board of Trade, as newly constituted, upon the proper Establishment of servants to be allotted for the conduct of our commercial concerns, taking care that on no account the expenses of our Commercial Department exceed the limitation prescribed by our Despatches of the 11th April last.

44. Indeed we must, in a most especial manner, inculcate to you the propriety of forming our Commercial Establishments upon the strictest Commercial principles. The territorial revenues are a valuable commercial resource if viewed in the light of an extended and beneficial enlargement of our capital. But they will ultimately be productive of the most baneful consequences, not only to our own commercial interests, but to the general prosperity of the Empire, if, by means of these collateral resources, a system of waste and extravagance should prevail in the formation of our Commercial Establishments, altogether incompatible with the genuine principles of mercantile economy.

45. Upon this subject it only remains to add that, notwithstanding the division of departments we have pointed out for the regular conduct of our business, if the Governor General should see cause to give his personal attendance at any of the Boards, he shall at all times be at liberty to do so, and when he does attend, shall preside at the Board, and have a casting voice in case of equality.

46. As we take it for granted you will instantly carry into execution the arrangements for the conduct of our business which we have now ordered, it only remains for us, upon this subject, to inform you that all our subsequent Despatches on that supposition will be addressed to you in your *Public Department, Secret Department, Military Department, Revenue Department*, or *Commercial Department*.

47. Despatches under the two first addresses will, of course, remain with the Superior Council in one of its Departments, public or secret, and orders will be given by them to the inferior Boards conformable to the Despatches they shall receive in their Military, Revenue, and Commercial Departments.

48. By this means all correspondence will continue to pass through you, at the same time, by a sub-division of the detail of our business. The whole will be conducted with regularity, despatch, and economy.

49. Despatches from you are to come addressed to us under the same heads of *Public, Secret, Military, Revenue,* and *Commercial,* and the business of this Court will be arranged by us in a manner corresponding thereto, except so far as concerns business of a secret nature, which, in terms of the Act of Parliament, must be conducted through the medium of the Secret Committee.

50. We have long regretted an abuse which is now become so prevalent, and has gone to such an extent, that we must be peremptory in taking the most effectual measures to put an end to it. We allude to the practice of our servants having access to, and transmitting home to their private correspondents, such part of our records as they think proper; our orders, therefore, are that no person but the Members of the different Boards shall have access to their records, except the Secretaries of such Boards, and those entrusted by them, and that no private copies shall be given thereof, except to the President of each Board if he shall desire it. To these persons so entrusted we shall look for responsibility; and if copies of any of our papers, correspondence, or records shall be discovered in the possession of any persons not warranted by the Government, either at home or abroad, we shall certainly take the most effectual measures in our power to discover by whose means the communication has been made, and will dismiss from our service any person who shall be found guilty of disobeying these our orders.

51. Another practice of a similar nature likewise calls for our animadversion. Many of our servants, possessing our most confidential situations, are accustomed to indulge themselves, without reserve, in corresponding, by their private letters, upon the public affairs of the Company. This is attended with many inconveniences, and is directly contrary to our repeated

orders, and we desire you will take the most effectual means to prevent it; and if any of our servants presume to continue in a practice so contrary to our wishes and orders, we shall certainly mark our disapprobation by the severest tokens of our displeasure.

52. It is incumbent, upon us further, to inform you that a practice has sometimes prevailed of late, of our servants abroad, sending home public letters to the care of persons resident in this country, to be delivered by them or not as in their discretion they shall think proper. We prohibit any such practice in future, and direct that all letters to us from our servants abroad be addressed directly to the Court of Directors, and sent by the usual conveyance. No other will be received by us.

53. Your letter from the Secret Department of Inspection, dated 31st January last, has been received, and we think it proper, without delay, to remark on several of the particulars it contains.

54. The principles of reform laid down in the five first Resolutions you passed, as contained in the 7th paragraph of your letter, have our entire concurrence, and it was upon similar grounds our directions for reduction were given in the separate letter of the 11th April last.

55. We are highly satisfied with the strict injunction mentioned in the 11th paragraph, to have been given by you to the Committee of Revenue, for reducing as far as possible the expenses of the Collectorships and other Offices and Establishments dependent on that Committee, and we trust that, by the exertions of the Committee, in consequence of your before-mentioned injunctions, every requisite retrenchment has been or will be made. We avoid entering into a discussion of any of the particular reductions you mention you have made in the Revenue Department; but we desire you not to infer either approbation or disapprobation from our silence, for, having left the detail of the retrenchments in the first instance in your hands, we reserve ourselves

till the whole is completed, and will not pledge ourselves upon a partial view of the subject, to the continuance of any particular office, till, by a complete review of the whole of your work, we are enabled to judge how far our expectations are fulfilled, and our orders completely carried into execution.

56. By the 21st paragraph of your letter, we observe you have resolved to abolish three of the Adawluts only, but we are of opinion more may yet be done on this head. The very large salaries given to the Judges of the Adawluts call for serious attention, and we rely on you to make every further reduction in this branch of expenditure that may be practicable; but we are the less anxious to be particular in that examination at present, because we think the whole system merits revision. It is a question well worthy of consideration whether the Adawluts should at all be distinct from the power of the Collectors, and upon that subject we shall transmit to you our sentiments by some of the early ships of the season.

Salt.

57. The commission allowed to the Comptroller and Salt Agents, you appear to have reduced exactly in the proportion ordered by us, in our separate letter of the 11th of April; and we are pleased to find you have abolished the Deputy Agents; but we must particularly direct a compliance with our further orders for abolishing the salaries of the Comptroller and Agents, as we are of opinion the commission will be a sufficient recompense for their services. For this reason also we disapprove of the Resolution contained in the 23rd paragraph of your before-mentioned letter "of taking into consideration the claims of the original Officers employed from the commencement of this institution, and ordering a reward to their services in having been the means of increasing the fund;" for as the commission drawn by those Officers increased of course with the fund, and appears to have been a very ample allowance, so we cannot admit of the least necessity

existing for making them any further pecuniary compensation.

58. In giving our negative to this Resolution, because we think it an unnecessary expenditure, we desire to have it perfectly understood that we are fully sensible of the useful services of those concerned in the business of the Salt Department.

59. When we consider the alarming decline of the Salt revenue in the year 1780, and for which no remedy seemed for some time to present itself, we acknowledge ourselves indebted to the abilities and zeal of Mr. Hastings for a plan suggested and completed by him, which not only retrieved that branch of trade and revenue, but produced an effective benefit to the Company beyond our most sanguine expectation. It is also with pleasure that we remark the industry and talents displayed by Mr. Henry Vansittart, the Comptroller, in carrying the plan into execution.

60. Upon the subject of Salt, as indeed upon every other article of revenue, we must take this opportunity of expressing our directions that the statements transmitted to us be made up at all times with accuracy and perspecuity. In your letter of the 27th of November 1782, when the first year was closed, you say, that the net "profit had exceeded 25 lacs of Rupees," and to proceed to inform us that "the probable real increase of revenue to the Company will be near 30 lacs of Rupees," which we suppose is exclusive of the former produce of Government Customs. Then in your letter of 4th of April 1783, paragraph 15, you state the profit which you were well assured of realizing, at no less than Rupees (57,25,673-15) fifty-seven lacs twenty-five thousand six hundred and seventy-three and fifteen annas. Mr. Larkins, in his remarks on the accounts laid by us before the Hon'ble the House of Commons, estimates the produce of the year 1785 at Rupees (45,00,000) forty-five lacs; yet in your estimate of your receipts and disbursements for the year 1784-85, which required every possible degree of accuracy, you take it at no more than Rupees

(35,00,000) thirty-five lacs; from such different statements it is difficult to form any steady conclusion; and if we were to rest on them only, we should be induced to dread a diminution of our Salt revenue, but we are encouraged to the contrary expectation by the information of our servants lately arrived from India.

61. We think it incumbent on us to say, whilst we are drawing into our own Treasury the profits on Salt, which used to be enjoyed by contractors and merchants, that it is not our wish in general to assume to ourselves any articles of the internal trade of our provinces which can be conducted by private merchants, paying a suitable duty to Government. But in regard to the Salt when individuals could not be found to engage in it on any terms, which could with prudence be accepted, and there was danger that the manufacture would be lost to Bengal, the attempt was judicious. Now that it has been rendered successful by employing the Company's capital, we think the Company may, with great justice, continue to possess the emolument.

62. We would not, therefore, make any alteration in the mode of conducting this Department farther than we have already ordered in our letter of the 11th April, with regard to the salaries and commission of the Comptrollers and Agents, which we here confirm.

63. If experience has proved that the plan mentioned by you in your letters of 22nd December 1781, paragraph 19, and 28th October 1783, paragraph 40, of putting the land revenue of the Salt Mehals under the care of the Comptroller of Salt has had salutary effects towards supporting this important resource, and at the same time in contributing to the satisfaction of the Zemindars and Molunghees, we authorize the same to be continued.

64. We trust that you will take sufficient care that there do not accrue any outstanding balances, either amongst the manufacturers or the purchasers of the Company's Salt, which, if not properly guarded against, might eventually

cause a very serious defalcation from our apparent profits.

65. We desire you will inform us whether any, and what, loss the Customs of the Port of Calcutta may have sustained from your prohibiting the importation of all foreign Salt into Bengal, and what market you conceive there will now be for the Salt formerly manufactured upon our own possessions on the Coast of Coromandel.

66. You will also acquaint us, from time to time, what is the price of Salt to the retail merchants and consumers in various towns or *aurungs* in Bengal and Behar. We approve the measures you adopted for disposing of 3,40,480 maunds as mentioned in your letter of 25th November 1780, paragraph 28, and the medium price of Rupees 161 per 100 maunds fixed for the Salt of 1781-82 does not appear to us in any respect unreasonable.

67. We recommend it to your consideration whether the export of Salt might not be encouraged and increased to those countries lying to the northward of Behar, where Rock Salt, brought from a great distance, principally supplies the consumption. If the trade to that part of Hindostan could be promoted in the article of Salt, even by allowing a considerable drawback of the duty at the Patna Custom House, important advantages must unavoidably result to the Company's interest.

68. We understand likewise that a very beneficial trade in this article might be prosecuted within the Kingdom of Assam, for which returns might be made in gold dust and other articles. We wish as much as possible to open this channel. If the export trade of Salt from our own provinces could be increased, we conceive that it would not be difficult, in a flat sea coast of such extent as that which lies between Balasore and Chittagong, to increase the manufacture so as fully to keep pace with the exportation.

Customs.

69. The reductions you have made in the Customs so far as they go appear to us commendable, but they fall short of our orders of

the 11th of April last, respecting the retrenchments in this Department, by which you will perceive that the Board of Customs was to be *entirely* abolished, the allowances to the Collectors reduced to their amount in 1776; and the whole charge of collecting the Government Customs to be defrayed from the sum of 72 lacs of Sicca Rupees for the charges of the Revenue Department.

70. We, therefore, refer you to our former orders on this subject, and positively direct that they be adhered to without the least deviation.

Committee of Grain.

71. The establishment of the Committee of Grain we considered among the other temporary appointments which were to cease when their objects were obtained; and we accordingly directed that every such establishment made in consequence of the war, or otherwise, should be entirely reduced; but as you seem convinced that good consequences may result from a partial continuance of this Committee, we yield in this instance to your reasoning on the subject, and acquiesce in your Resolution thereon, but we expect that the expense be regulated by the strictest economy.

Poolbundy.

72. Respecting the charges of Poolbundy, or repairing the embankments of the rivers, which you mention in the 30th paragraph of the same letter to have particularly recommended to the Committee's revision; we hope some reduction may be made in this article, but great care must be taken, lest, by an ill-judged parsimony, these embankments may be so much neglected as to endanger the cultivation of the lands; and if the Zemindars are allowed to make the repairs themselves as you propose, and which may be highly proper, the Committee must be very attentive that they punctually perform that duty.

Civil Establishments.

73. We approve of the reduction you have ordered to take place in the article of Persian

Masters; but as you do not yet appear to have come to any final determination respecting the further retrenchments to be made in the Civil Establishments, we can only for the present repeat and enforce our former orders on this head—that the whole of the Civil charges shall not exceed the sum prescribed in our before-mentioned letter, and the same with respect to the Marine charges.

Pensions.

74. We cannot approve of the pensions which, by the 40th paragraph of your letter, you have resolved to grant to the servants removed from, or not in possession of, offices. Such allowances could only have been made with the view of keeping our unemployed servants in India, in a degree of affluence, on many occasions greater than they would do even when employed.

75. Our final determination is, that a senior merchant, whose fortune is not equal to (£10,000) ten thousand pounds, shall receive from us as much, with the interest of his own money, as shall yield him an annuity of (£400) four hundred pounds per annum. A junior merchant, whose fortune is not equal to (£7,500) seven thousand five hundred pounds, shall receive from us what, with the interest of his own money, will yield him an annuity of (£300) three hundred pounds per annum. A factor or writer, whose fortune is not equal to (£6,000) six thousand pounds, shall receive from us as much as, with the interest of his own fortune, shall amount to an annuity of (£200) two hundred pounds.

76. We are sensible that these annuities will bear a small proportion to the incomes, which many of our servants, who will now be out of employ, have formerly enjoyed; but the inconvenience of that circumstance is greatly removed by their not being obliged to reside in India till situations occur in which they can be employed.

77. We, therefore, authorize you to signify to our servants out of employment that they have our permission with their first convenience to return to Great Britain, where they

shall enjoy the above annuities, according to their respective ranks, till the time that they are again put into employment; and let them always recollect, it is not from a spirit of injuring them, but from the necessity of our own affairs, and a desire to pay the debts, and restore the credit of the Company, that we are obliged to have recourse to those measures.

78. We now advert to the steps you have taken relative to our Military Establishments, as stated from the 41st to the 55th paragraphs, inclusive of your letter of the 31st of January, to which we have had occasion to advert in other particulars.

79. With regard to the measures you have taken, or may still take, for the reduction of those articles of Military expense which you properly style the extraordinaries of the Army, we leave that, as well as many other subjects of detail we have mentioned, to your completion before we can deliver our final opinion. We direct, however, that upon no account they exceed the limits we have prescribed in our letter of the 11th of April last; on the contrary, we confidently trust that your exertions, acting in concert with the Military Board we have appointed for your aid, will tend to a very considerable reduction within that standard.

80. In our letter of the 11th April, we intimated to you our determination to take an early opportunity of directing what we conceived to be an adequate Military Establishment in time of peace. We have accordingly done so; and after collecting the best information we could find, as well upon general as local knowledge of the subject, we have prepared and herewith transmit our scheme of a Military Peace Establishment, and we enjoin you to carry it precisely into execution.

81. We conceive it to be of the utmost importance to the success of our Military operations in India; that the corps which compose the armies at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, should be so formed as to enable them to take the field on the shortest notice, and to act with effect whenever they shall happen to be united

upon service. We have, therefore, resolved to arrange the whole Military Establishments according to one uniform system, and to reduce the corps of every denomination at each of the Presidencies to the same strength in point of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates.

82. It is, therefore, our express orders that the following plan shall be immediately adopted for the Military Establishments at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and that no deviation from the proportions settled by this plan shall henceforth take place, without our particular orders for that purpose :—

European Troops.

That one Regiment of *European Cavalry* shall consist of—

1 Colonel and Captain,
1 Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain,
1 Major and Captain,
3 Captains,
6 Lieutenants,
6 Cornets,
6 Quarter Masters,
1 Chaplain,
1 Adjutant,
1 Surgeon,
2 Mates,
24 Serjeants,
24 Corporals,
6 Trumpeters,
6 Hautbois,
324 Private men,

and that an allowance shall be made for six Rough Riders, exclusive of the pay attached to their station as Corporals in the corps.

That one Company of *European Artillery* shall consist of—

1 Captain,
2 Lieutenants,
2 Lieutenant Fireworkers,
4 Serjeants,
4 Corporals,
8 Gunners,
56 Matrosses,
2 Drums and Fifers, and
2 Puckallies or watermen to be allowed for the use of the Company.

That 5 Companies of the same strength shall constitute a *Battalion of Artillery*, with the following proportion of Field and Staff Officers :—

1 Lieutenant-Colonel,
1 Major,
1 Adjutant,
1 Quarter Master,
1 Surgeon,
1 Mate,

and that an extra allowance be made for 1 Serjeant Major, 1 Quarter Master Serjeant, 1 Drill Serjeant, 1 Drill Corporal, 1 Drum Major, and 1 Fife Major, exclusive of the pay attached to their respective ranks as Serjeants, Corporals, Drums, and Fifes in the Regiment.

That the strength of one *Grenadier* or one *Battalion* Company of *European Infantry* shall consist of—

1 Captain,
2 Subalterns,
3 Serjeants,
4 Corporals,
2 Drums and Fifes,
68 Privates, and
2 Puckallies or watermen to be allowed for the use of the Company.

That *two Companies* of Grenadiers and *six Battalion* Companies of the same strength shall constitute 1 *Battalion* of *European Infantry*, with the following proportion of Field and Staff Officers :—

1 Colonel,
1 Lieutenant-Colonel,
1 Major,
1 Chaplain,
1 Adjutant,
1 Quarter Master,
1 Surgeon,
1 Mate,

and that an extra allowance be made for 1 Serjeant Major, 1 Quarter Master Serjeant, 1 Drill Serjeant, 1 Drill Corporal, 1 Drum Major, and 1 Fife Major, exclusive of the pay attached to their respective ranks as Serjeants, Corporals, Drums, and Fifes of the Regiment.

Native Troops.

That the strength of one Troop of *Native Cavalry* shall consist of—

1 Subaltern } Europeans,
1 Serjeant }
1 Subadar,
3 Jemadars,
4 Havildars,
4 Naiks,
1 Trumpeter,
1 Farrier,
68 Privates, and
1 Puckallie or waterman to be allowed for the use of the troop.

That *six* troops of the same strength shall constitute *one* Regiment of *Cavalry*, with the following Commandant and Staff:—

1 Captain Commandant }
1 Adjutant } Europeans.
1 Quarter Master }
1 Surgeon's Assistant }
1 Black Doctor.

The Senior Regiment of Native Cavalry to be commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, the next in seniority by a Major, and the other Regiments by Captains Commandant, and that an extra allowance be made for 1 Serjeant Major, 1 Quarter Master Serjeant, 1 Drill Havildar, 1 Drill Naik, 1 Head Farrier, 1 Head Trumpeter, and 6 Linemen, exclusive of the pay attached to their respective ranks as Serjeants, Havildars, Naiks, Farriers, Trumpeters, and Privates in the Regiment.

That the strength of *one* Company of *Native Infantry* shall consist of—

1 Subaltern } Europeans,
1 Serjeant }
1 Subadar,
1 Jemadar,
4 Havildars,
4 Naiks,
1 Drum,
1 Fife,
68 Privates, and
1 Puckallie or waterman be allowed for for the use of the Company.

That *two* Companies of *Grenadiers* and *six Battalion Companies* of the same strength shall

constitute one Battalion of *Native Infantry*, with the following Commandant and Staff Officers:—

1 Captain
1 Adjutant
1 Surgeon's Assistant } Europeans,
1 Black Doctor,

and that an extra allowance be made to 1 Serjeant Major, 1 Quarter Master Serjeant, 1 Drill Havildar, 1 Drill Naik, 1 Drum and Fife Major, exclusive of the pay attached to their respective ranks as Serjeants, Havildars, Naiks, Drums, and Fifes.

That one Company of Lascars for the service of the *Artillery* shall consist of—

1 Serang,
2 First Tindals,
2 Second Tindals,
56 Privates, and
1 Puckallie or waterman to be allowed for the use of the Company.

83. It is our express orders that all Establishments respecting Native Artillery, or Golandauze, shall cease, and that the Officers and men of those corps shall be incorporated into the Sepoy Battalions, or into the Lascars attached to the Artillery. It is likewise our express orders that none of the Natives, from the interior country of Hindostan, shall henceforth be taught the exercise of Artillery, and that none shall be enlisted for the corps of Artillery Lascars, but such as are actually seamen or boatmen, settled within the limits of the different Presidencies.

Peace Establishment.

FOR BENGAL.

3 Battalions of European Artillery.
6 Battalions of European Infantry.
2 Troops of Native Cavalry.
36 Battalions of Native Infantry.
30 Companies of Lascars.

And a corps of Engineers consisting of—

1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
1 Major.
4 Captains.
8 Lieutenants.
8 Ensigns.

The Battalions of Native Infantry are to be formed into 6 Brigades, each Brigade to consist of 6 Battalions of Sepoys, with 1 Lieutenant-Colonel and 1 Major attached as the necessary field Officers for conducting the Military duties and discipline of the Brigade.

When the Battalions of European and Native Infantry are commanded to take the field for service, they are to be equipped with two field pieces each, 2 Tindals and 28 Lascars are also to be attached for working the Artillery, and 1 European Non-Commissioned Officer and 8 Privates for pointing the guns and taking care of the ammunition and stores.

Whenever a Brigade is ordered to be detached on service, the Grenadiers of the Battalions composing the Brigade are to be formed into two Battalions for covering the flanks of the Brigade, and to have two Battalion guns attached to each, with a proper proportion of European Artillery and Artillery Lascars. On this principle, exclusive of the Field Train, 16 Field Pieces, 1 Company of European Artillery, and 4 Companies of Lascars will complete the Brigade for immediate service.

Staff.

General Staff.	1 Adjutant General as Lieutenant-Colonel. 1 Quarter Master General as Lieutenant-Colonel. 1 Deputy Adjutant General as Major. 1 Deputy Quarter Master General as Major.
Brigade Staff.	6 Lieutenant-Colonels attached to the Brigade. 6 Majors attached to the Brigade. 6 Brigade Majors as Captains. 6 Quarter Masters of Brigade as Majors.
Garrison Staff.	1 Fort Major. } Fort William. 1 Fort Adjutant. } Fort William.
General Hospital.	7 Surgeons. 45 Assistants.

Madras.

2 Battalions of Artillery,
4 Battalions of European Infantry,
1 Regiment of European Cavalry,
5 Regiments of Native Cavalry,
36 Battalions of Native Infantry,
30 Companies of Lascars,
And a Corps of Engineers consisting of—
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
1 Major.
4 Captains.
8 Lieutenants.
8 Ensigns.

The Battalion of Native Infantry are to be formed into 6 Brigades, each Brigade to consist of 6 Battalions of Sepoys, with 1 Lieutenant-Colonel and 1 Major attached as the necessary Field Officers for conducting the Military duties and discipline of the Brigade.

When the Battalions of European and Native Infantry or the Regiments of Cavalry are commanded to take the Field for service, they are to be equipped with two Field Pieces each; 2 Tindals and 28 Lascars are also to be attached for working the Artillery; and 1 European Non-Commissioned Officer and 8 Privates for pointing the guns and taking care of the ammunition and stores.

Whenever a Brigade is ordered to be detached on service, the Grenadiers of the Battalions, composing the Brigade, are to be formed into 2 Battalions for covering the flanks of the Brigade, and to have two Battalion Guns attached to each, with a proper proportion of European Artillery and Artillery Lascars. On this principle, exclusive of the Field Train, 16 Field Pieces, 1 Company of European Artillery and 4 Companies of Lascars will complete the Brigade for immediate service.

Staff.

General Staff:
- 1 Adjutant General, as Lieutenant-Colonel.
- 1 Quarter Master General as Lieutenant-Colonel.
- 1 Deputy Adjutant General as Major.
- 1 Deputy Quarter Master General as Major.

Brigade Staff:
- 6 Lieutenant-Colonels attached to the Brigades.
- 6 Majors attached to the Brigades.
- 6 Brigade Majors as Captains.
- 6 Quarter Masters of Brigade as Lieutenants.

Garrison Staff:
- 1 Fort Major.
- 1 Fort Adjutant.

Hospital Staff:
- 6 Surgeons.
- 52 Mates.

Bombay.

1 Battalion of Artillery,
2 Battalions of European Infantry,
12 Battalions of Native Infantry,
10 Companies of Lascars,
And a Corps of Engineers consisting of—
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
1 Major.
2 Captains.
4 Lieutenants.
4 Ensigns.

The Battalions of Native Infantry are to be formed into two Brigades, each Brigade to consist of 6 Battalions of Sepoys, with 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, and 1 Major attached as the necessary Field Officers for conducting the Military duties and discipline of the Brigade.

When the Battalions of European and Native Infantry are commanded to take the Field for service, they are to be equipped with two Field Pieces each, 2 Tindals and 28 Lascars are also to be attached for working the Artillery, and 1 European Non-Commissioned Officer and 8 Privates for pointing the Guns and taking care of the ammunition and stores.

Whenever a Brigade is ordered to be detached on service, the Grenadiers of the Battalions composing the Brigade are to be formed into two Battalions for covering the flanks of the Brigade, and to have two Battalion Guns attached to each, with a proper proportion of European Artillery and Artillery Lascars. On this principle, exclusive of the Field Train, 16 Field Pieces, 1 Company of European Artillery, and 4 Companies of Lascars will complete the Brigade for immediate service.

Staff.

General Staff	1 Deputy Adjutant General as Major. 1 Deputy Quarter Master General as Major.
Brigade Staff	2 Lieutenant-Colonels attached to the Brigade. 2 Majors attached to the Brigade. 1 Brigade Major as Captain. 1 Brigade Quarter Master as Lieutenant.
Garrison Staff	1 Fort Major. 1 Fort Adjutant.
Hospital Staff	3 Surgeons. 14 Assistants.

83. Whenever it becomes necessary to increase the Army at any of the Presidencies, beyond what is settled for the Peace Establishment, no alteration must take place in the proportion of Officers, &c., settled for the different corps of the Presidency,—on such occasions complete Companies are to be added to the Artillery and Artillery Lascars, complete Regiments to the Cavalry, and complete Battalions to the European and Native Infantry. Draughts are to be made from the old corps, as a foundation for the additional levies in proportion to the extent of these levies, and the old corps will make good their respective deficiencies in consequence of these Draughts by recruits; so that the same proportion for one Company of Artillery and Artillery Lascars, and of one Regiment of Cavalry and one Battalion of European or Native Infantry, shall invariably remain the same in the old and the new corps.

84. Upon this subject, it will be observed that the Military Establishment we have directed for the other Settlements make no provision for an Establishment at Fort Marlborough. In our letter of the 11th April last, we intimated to you our determination of reducing the Presidency of Bencoolen to a Residency in like manner as it was from the year 1754 to 1759, and to place it under your Government. We further direct that whatever Military Establishment may be necessary to be stationed there shall be a detachment from your Army, and in all respects form a part of it.

85. Every circumstance indicates the propriety of this arrangement, and our attention has been in a peculiar manner called to it by an application of the 10th August 1784, made to us by our Officers on the Bencoolen Establishment, the grounds of which appear to be perfectly warranted, and it does not occur to us that any such radical remedy can be applied to their complaints as by the arrangement we have now suggested. We transmit to you a copy of their representation.

86. We have been advised that one Company of Artillery, two Companies of European Infantry, and four Companies of Native Infantry would be a proper Establishment to be stationed at Fort Marlborough; and if you are of opinion that the Army we have directed to be kept up under your Establishment will not admit of so large a Detachment from it, consistently with the safety of our Provinces, we authorize you to make an addition to the Bengal Establishment, as above directed, to the extent of what may be necessary for the Fort Marlborough Detachment.

87. In reducing your Army to the Establishment now prescribed by us, we are aware that there must be a considerable number of Supernumerary Officers of different ranks. We lament the loss of the service of so many able and gallant Officers, and shall take the earliest opportunity which offers of restoring them to it. In the mean time, we direct that all European Officers who may fall under the reduction be allowed the half-pay of their respective ranks, and be permitted to return home to their native country, where they shall enjoy that allowance till the opportunities offer of restoring them to full-pay on the Establishment.

88. With regard to Native Officers, we think it improper to permit them to be disbanded from our service upon such terms as may leave them any temptation to betake themselves to any other service, possessed, as they are, of Military skill and discipline acquired in our Army. We think a temporary expense, though considerable, well bestowed to

prevent such an evil. We, therefore, direct you to retain them upon full-pay, and to take the earliest opportunity of restoring them to their former situations. Perhaps some of these Native Officers may wish to be provided for by an allotment of waste lands at Boglepore upon the same terms as the invalided Officers; if so we think it would be a very unexceptionable mode of providing for them, and we suggest it for your consideration.

Military Hospital.

89. Conceiving the care of our sick or wounded soldiers to be an object dictated as well by sound policy as by humanity, we have bestowed particular attention in examining that subject, and the investigation has pointed out to us the propriety of transmitting to you precise regulations for the conduct of our Hospitals. These Regulations have in view to remove every chance of the troops suffering from a want of proper attendance, comfortable accommodations, good medicines, diet, hospital necessaries, &c., and to establish such a control over the several Departments of the Hospital as will limit the annual expenses to what are merely necessary, and ascertain the charges with accuracy. They have likewise in contemplation to abolish the absurd practice of allowing Surgeons to benefit in proportion to the number of sick under their care, or to derive any advantage in consequence of their remaining a length of time in the Hospitals, which, under such a system, must be too often the case to the prejudice of the service, and to the great disgrace of humanity. But at the same time that these Regulations are particularly directed against any degree of abuse, they hang out encouragement to men of abilities and character to prosecute the Medical line in India, by establishing reasonable prospects to individuals and a regular progression of rank from the highest to the lowest stations in the Company's service.

90. These Regulations are contained in two papers which accompany this—*one* entitled "Regulations respecting Military Hospitals in India; the *other*, entitled Forms and Regulations for the Apothecary in charge of the Medicine Stores at the different Presidencies in India."

91. Our Military Establishments, even upon the scale to which they are reduced, joined to the proper supply of our Hospitals, will require a very considerable number of Surgeons and Assistants. But, from the latest returns we have seen, we take it for granted you have at your Settlement a sufficient number for all the purposes we have directed, and likewise as many more as may afford a supply to our other Settlements, if any shall be required by any of them. We observe that you have appointed a great number of Assistant Surgeons at Bengal since the year 1781, without our permission. This is a practice which we prohibit in future.

92. As in the present state of our affairs we cannot admit of any unnecessary expense, we have come to a resolution, and direct that no more Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons than those necessary for our several Hospitals and Establishments shall draw pay or allowances from the Company. The supernumeraries must depend on their private practice till vacancies fall, as it was not our intention in permitting Surgeons of any description to proceed to India to practise in their profession, that they should immediately on their arrival receive pay, unless appointed to some Station in consequence of vacancies.

93. From this restriction, however, it is our intention to exempt such as have been in actual service with the troops or in detachments during the war, and we consent to their drawing their pay and half-batta while unemployed.

94. When, in our letter of the 16th March 1784, we disapproved of the appointments you had recently made of twenty-four Assistant Surgeons, and nominated others in their room, we were led to imagine that your Establishment were really so many deficient; as, therefore, the persons so nominated by us do not stand precisely in the same predicament with those whom we merely permitted to proceed to India to practise in the way of their profession, and to succeed only upon actual vacancies, and may conceive themselves entitled to some compensation in consequence of the above orders. We

direct that you grant them a moderate allowance, until they shall succeed to vacancies upon the reduced Establishment.

95. We have already, in our letter of the 10th of December 1784, directed you to give every assistance to Lieutenant-General Sloper, in his endeavours to suppress the excessive use of spirituous liquors among the soldiery, and the profits, which there is too much reason to believe, have resulted from it to the Commanding Officers at different Stations.

96. We think that the situation of the Cantonments affords you considerable assistance in the accomplishment of this point, which would be attended with little difficulty if proper stipulations were made with the Contractor for the supply of this article respecting the quantity to be delivered by him, and if all other persons were prohibited from vending any spirituous liquors within the Cantonments.

97. We are well aware that no Regulation of this sort can be carried into effect while the Commanding Officer, who should exercise the control in this respect, is permitted to derive a pecuniary advantage from promoting the consumption, and at the same time, debasing the quality of this destructive article. We are inclined, however, to hope that this practice has by no means been general, and we direct that in future proper measures be taken for enforcing with the utmost rigour that part of the eighth Section of the Articles of War by which such profits are expressly forbidden.

98. It is impossible for us to enter further into the detail of this subject, which must be left to your zeal and local knowledge; but we think it necessary again to direct your early attention to it, as a point which we feel to be of the highest importance both to the health and discipline of our Army.

99. It has been suggested to us that alterations might be made in the present mode of clothing the European soldiers, which would conduce much to their convenience and health,

without being productive of any increased expense to the Company. We direct you, therefore, to take this subject under your consideration, and, having obtained such information as shall be necessary, to transmit us your sentiments thereon.

100. Another great object of Military arrangement which remains to be finally settled, is the prevention of those jealousies and disputes which have arisen between His Majesty's troops serving in India, and our servants both in the Civil and Military lines. This matter is now under our serious consideration. It is a subject of much delicacy in the different points which are involved in it, but we entertain the strongest hopes of being able to bring it to such a conclusion as may be satisfactory to all who are concerned in it, and beneficial to the national interests.

9. **Branches of the Home Department.**—In the old Public Department, the Proceedings and Home correspondence were recorded under one head; but in later years it became necessary to separate the records under eleven different heads or branches, namely, Public, Commercial, Separate Revenue, Law, Ecclesiastical, Judicial, Revenue, Legislative, Marine, Education, and Electric Telegraph. For the convenience of reference, the dates of the formation of the different Departments are here exhibited :

Public	... from	Sept. 1752
Separate Revenue	... "	Aug. 1790
Law	... "	Feb. 1794
Legislative Dept	... "	Dec. 1854
Ecclesiastical	... "	Nov. 1815
Judicial	... "	Dec. 1834
Revenue	... "	" 1834

Electric Telegraph.—Sanction by the Court of Directors to the Electric Telegraph Line from Calcutta to Agra, Bombay, &c., in Despatch dated 20th October 1852. Education.—Despatch of Court of Directors, dated 19th July 1854. Post Office.—Appointment of Director General, 12th August 1854.	In the Home Office the Records of these Departments date respectively from January 1857.

10. **Formation of the Financial Department, 1843.**—The distinct office of Financial Secretary was constituted under the following Resolution, passed on the 4th January 1843:—

"The Governor General being desirous of re-modelling the system of administering the Finances of India, so as to bring them more immediately within the active control of the Government, deeming it fit, moreover, that the supervision of the expenditure of the State in every branch of the Public Service shall be concentrated in one Officer whose attention shall be solely directed to operations of Finance, the Hon'ble the President in Council, in concurrence with the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, is pleased to resolve on the following modifications and changes in the Offices connected with Finance under the Government of India:—

2. "The Financial Secretaryship to the Government of India shall be a distinct office unencumbered with the details of any other Department of the State.

3. "The Financial Secretary to the Government of India shall be charged with the sole and the entire conduct of the operations of the Finance of India, comprehending therein the preparation of Estimates, the provision of ways and means, the terms and conditions of loans, temporary and permanent, the supervision and arrangement of the results of the Accounts of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Agra, and the management of the details of the Financial operations of Bengal.

4. "With this view, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the Financial Returns hitherto made to the Accountant General at the Presidency of Fort William shall hereafter be submitted to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India; and the Authorities of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Agra will be requested to instruct the Officers of Account of their respective Presidencies to forward their Accounts and Returns direct to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India in lieu of to the Accountant General, as heretofore.

5. "His Honor in Council further determines that the Financial Estimates and Returns for the Government of India and the Home Authorities, heretofore compiled in the Office of the Accountant General at Fort William, shall for the future be prepared by the Financial Secretary to the Government of India; and that, in pursuance of this Resolution, the Financial Records and that portion of the Establishment of the Accountant General's Office which has hitherto been employed upon the Financial Returns shall be immediately transferred to the Office of the Financial Secretary to the Government of India.

6. "The Financial Secretary will take an early opportunity of reporting on the fitness of the Establishment so made over to him, in addition to that of the present Financial Secretary's Office, for the performance of the duties henceforth to be required of him.

7. "It is the intention of the present arrangement that every operation connected with the expenditure of the public money shall come under the review of the Government of India through the medium of the Financial Secretary. It is, therefore, prescribed and directed that every order sanctioning Establishments of any kind, or entailing expendi-

ture and requiring a present or prospective issue of money, shall be transferred from the Department in which the measure is proposed to be issued through the Financial Secretary, and the Audit Officers should require the sanction of an order of that Department before passing any Bill or charge. The Deputy Governor of Bengal will in like manner be pleased to issue orders that the expenditure of every branch of the Public Service in Bengal shall pass through the Department of the Financial Secretary."

11. Four Departments of the Government of India, 1843.—The following Extract from a Despatch to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 22, dated 5th May 1843, shows the formation of four Departments out of the Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India :—

"We have the honor to enclose a copy of our Resolution, framed in communication with the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, explanatory of the arrangements made for the conduct of public business in the several Departments of the Governments of India and Bengal.

2. "The object of these arrangements, which we believe to be in accordance with the intentions of the Imperial Legislature, and well calculated to facilitate and improve the general administration is, as far as possible, to relieve the Government of India of all administrative details, so as to enable it to direct its attention to important questions of legislation, of policy, and of general principles of Government, leaving the details to be exclusively conducted by the Local Governments.

3. "The principle of the new arrangements consists in the separation of the Offices of the Supreme and Subordinate Governments, the same Officers having hitherto been, at the same time, Secretaries both to the Governments of India and Bengal.

4. "The Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India have been formed into four Departments, viz :—

"(I).—The Office of the Secretary in the Military Department, which remains on its former footing.

"(II).—A Secretary in the Foreign Department, charged with the conduct of all correspondence belonging to the external and internal diplomatic relations of Government.

"(III).—A Secretary in the Home Department, who will carry on all legislative business, and conduct the correspondence of the Government of India with the Local Governments on all subjects belonging to the Departments of their domestic administration.

"(IV).—A Secretary in the Financial Department, to conduct the duties described in the Resolution of 4th January last."

12. Formation of the Bengal Office, 1843.—The following is an Extract from a Resolution (Home Department), dated 29th April 1843, separating the Offices of the Governments of India and Bengal, and prescribing a new system of business and corresponding arrangements to take effect from the 1st of May 1843 :—

"The Hon'ble the President in Council, in communication with the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, has taken into consideration the existing arrangements for the conduct of public business in the several Departments of the Government of India and of the Government of Bengal.

2. "It has appeared to His Honor in Council desirable as a means of facilitating and improving the general administration, and as a system perfectly in accordance with the intentions of the Imperial Legislature, that the Supreme Government of India, separating itself as far as possible from all administrative details, should confine its attention to the consideration of important questions of legislation, of policy, and of general principles of Government,

leaving the details to be exclusively conducted by the respective local administrations.

3. "It is proper for this purpose, and otherwise on general grounds expedient, that the system should no longer exist under which, in some Departments, the same Officer is now at once Secretary to the Supreme and to the Subordinate Government.

4. "Under the arrangements rendered necessary to this view of the duties appertaining to the two Governments, the Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India will consist henceforth of four Departments:—

"(I).—The Office of the Secretary in the Military Department will remain upon its present footing.

For the other branches of administration there shall be—

"(II).—A Secretary in the Foreign Department, charged with the conduct of all correspondence belonging to the external and internal diplomatic relations of the Government; his duties to be solely diplomatic.

"(III).—A Secretary in the Home Department, who will carry on all legislative business and conduct the correspondence of the Government of India with the Local Governments on all subjects belonging to the Departments of their domestic administrations, that is to say, on all subjects connected with the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and of Police. On all subjects connected with the collection of the revenue in its different branches of Land Revenue, Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkaree, and the questions therefrom arising. On matters belonging to the Post Offices; on Ecclesiastical matters; on Medical subjects belonging to the Civil branch of the administration; on Civil public works and buildings; on Native Education; and on the internal and external Marine. This correspondence will, however, upon the principles already stated, be inconsiderable; as all administrative details in these various branches will be conducted by the Local Governments, and no reference will be made by them to the Supreme Government, except on matters involving new or undeclared principles

or increase of charge to the State; and except the usual Weekly Diaries or Abstracts of Proceedings. This is, in fact, the system at present in use as regards the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.

"(IV).—A Secretary in the Financial Department, to conduct the duties described in the Resolution of the President in Council, dated 4th January last. It will not, His Honor in Council thinks, be advisable to add to this Officer's duties any of the details belonging to the collection of the Revenue in its different branches. They are of a nature quite foreign to his essential duties as an Officer of Finance, and it is only necessary for him to be acquainted, as he is at present, with the figured results of the management of the Revenue Departments. Accordingly, His Honor in Council has in this Resolution allotted these details to the Home Secretary, to whom by their nature they most properly belong.

"(V).—The Secretaries to the Government of India in the Foreign, Home, and Financial Departments will draw respectively salaries of Rupees 52,200 annually.

"(VI).—The Offices of Junior and Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India in the Legislative, General, Judicial and Revenue Departments are abolished.

"(VII).—An Under Secretary will be appointed in the Foreign Department, who will be allowed a salary of Rupees 12,000 annually.

"(VIII).—The Government of Bengal will, upon the principle above stated, conduct all the details of its administration in the Departments heretofore styled '*Judicial*,' '*Revenue*,' and '*General*.' These include all business connected with the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and the management of Police, Public Works of a Civil description, and the Civil, Medical, and Ecclesiastical administration, the collection of Revenue in all its branches of Land Revenue, Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkaree, the Post Office, the Department of Education, and the internal and external Marine.

"(IX).—Respecting Education, the Establishments within the two Divisions of the Presidency which are now carried on under the direction of the Supreme Government, will henceforth be superintended by the Governments of Bengal and Agra respectively; the Council of Education being placed in direct communication with the Government of Bengal, and in other respects remaining on its present footing, until further orders.

"(X).—In regard to the Marine, His Honor in Council observes that, if it were determined to place it under the direct management of the Supreme Government, it would fall most conveniently to the Department of the Home Secretary. But it can hardly be so placed, in consistence with the principles already declared. For if the Bengal Marine be taken into the management of the General Government of India, so also for like reasons should the Bombay Marine. But the Marine Department, requiring in an especial manner promptitude in its management, and being for the most part quite local in its relations, ought always to be controlled at Calcutta as well as at Bombay by an authority on the spot. It has never been found practicable to bring the Marine Department of Bombay under the management of the authorities at Calcutta, or to remove it from the immediate control of the Government of the Presidency to the Port of which it belongs. And thus the Marine of Bengal, though it might be managed by the general Government so long as that Government was stationed in Calcutta, could not conveniently remain under ill management, if the general Government were for a time transferred to any distant inland station of the Indian Territory.

"(XI).—His Honor in Council has, therefore, resolved to place the details of the Marine Administration of Bengal, internal and external, under the management of the Local Government of that Presidency, controlled generally in this, as in all other Departments, by the Supreme Government of India."

13. Public Department Proceedings.—The proceedings in the Public Department originally comprised, as already stated, the whole of the records of the Company's Settlement at Calcutta. Most of these, prior to the middle of the last century, were destroyed at the capture of Calcutta by Surajah Dowla, and the existing series only commences at 1752. It should here be remarked that all Proceedings are preserved in duplicate; that is, the original papers are copied into volumes and then stowed away in bundles. It will be sufficient to say that, as regards the Public Department Proceedings, the bundles are perfect from 1760 down to the present day. The following is a complete List of all the manuscript volumes which have been preserved down to the year 1860, when printing was introduced. The missing volumes are specified for Office uses; but what is wanting can be generally supplied from the bundles:—

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS.

		Vols.
1752	...September to December...	1
1753	... ...	1
1754	... ...	1
1755	... ...	1
1756	... ...	1
1757	... ...	1
1758	... ...	1
1759	... ...	1
1760	... ...	1
1761	... ...	1
1762	... ...	1
1763	... ...	2
1764	... ...	1
1765	... ...	1
1766	... ...	2
1767	... ...	2
1768	... ...	1

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS,—(*Continued.*)

Year	Months	Vols.	Remarks
1769	... ...	1	
1770	... ...	2	
1771	... ...	1	
1772	... January to June ...	1	July to December missing.
1773	... " " ...	1	" "
1774	... ...	...	Missing.
1775	... ...	...	"
1776	... ...	...	"
1777	... April and May ...	1	January to March, and June to December missing.
1778	... ...	...	Missing.
1779	... ...	...	"
1780	... May to October ...	2	January to April, November and December missing.
1781	... June to December ...	1	January to May missing.
1782	... January to April, July to December.	4	May and June missing.
1783	... January and February, May, June, and October to December.	4	March and April, and July to September missing.
1784	... January	1	February to December missing.
1785	... March and April, and May to July.	2	January and February, and August to December missing.
1786	... April to September ...	2	January to March and October to December missing.
1787	... January to September, and November and December.	4	October missing.
1788	... January to April, November and December.	5	May to October missing.
1789	... January to April, July, August and September.	5	May and June, and October to December missing.
1790	... May to December ...	2	January to April missing.
1791	... January to December ...	3	
1792	... January to June and October to December.	3	July to September missing.
1793	... March to June and September to December.	3	January, February, July and August missing.
1794	... January to December ...	5	
1795	... " " ...	5	
1796	... " " ...	3	
1797	... ...	...	Missing.
1797	... November and December	2	January to October missing.
1798	... January to June and October to December.	4	July to September missing.
1799	... March to May, and Aug. 1 vol., and October to December.	5	January, February, June, July, August, Vol. II., and September missing.
1800	... January to May, September and October.	4	June to August, November and December missing.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS,—(*Continued.*)

Remarks	Year	Months	Vols.
January, February, November and December missing ...	1801	... March to October ...	9
February, March and June to August, and November and December missing.	1802	... January, April and May, September and October.	3
January, February, June and July missing ...	1803	... March to May, and August to December.	5
July to December missing ...	1804	... January to June ...	3
January, February, May, July and December missing ...	1805	... March, April and June, August to November.	9
February and July missing ...	1806	... January, March to June, August to December.	9
March, May, July, I. and II. Vols., August and November missing.	1807	... January, February, April, June and July, Vols. 3 to 6, September, October and December.	11
January, May, July, August, September and November missing.	1808	... February to April, June, October and December.	7
March, November and December missing ...	1809	... January, February, and April to October.	11
December missing ...	1810	... January to November ...	9
April, May, November and December missing ...	1811	... January to March, and June to October.	6
January, March, July to December missing ...	1812	... February, April to June...	3
March, April, and August to November missing ...	1813	... January, February, and May to July and December.	5
February, March, May, July to October and December missing.	1814	... January, April, June and November.	4
January to March, May to October and December missing ...	1815	... April and November ...	2
March to June, and December missing ...	1816	... January, February, and July to November.	5
March to May, September to December missing ...	1817	... January, February, June to August.	4
January, February, and August to December missing ...	1818	... March to July ...	3
January to August missing ...	1819	... September to December...	3
February, April, July to December missing ...	1820	... January, March and June	3
January, February, June and September to December missing.	1821	... March to May, and July and August.	3
May, September, November and December missing ...	1822	... January to April, June to August and October.	6
Missing ...	1823	... ...	...
February to August missing ...	1824	... January, September to December.	3
May to August missing ...	1825	... January to April, September to December.	3

Public Department Proceedings,—*(Concluded.)*

Year	Period	Vols.	Remarks
1826	... January to October ...	6	November and December missing.
1827	... „ to December ...	7	
1828	... January, February, and May to December.	5	March and April missing.
1829	... January to December ...	6	
1830	... „ „ ...	7	
1831	... „ „ ...	4	
1832	... „ „ ...	4	
1833	... „ „ ...	4	
1834	... „ to 10th November	4	
1835	... „ to December ...	4	This includes the Proceedings from 21st November to December 1834.
1836	... „ „ ...	3	
1837	... „ to July ...	3	
1838	... „ to December ...	5	
1839	... „ to March, and July to December.	2	April to June missing.
1840	... January to December ...	4	
1841	... „ ...	4	
1842	... „ ...	4	
1843	... „ ...	4	
1844	... „ ...	4	
1845	... „ ...	4	
1846	... „ ...	4	
1847	... „ ...	5	
1848	... „ ...	5	
1849	... „ ...	13	
1850	... „ ...	5	
1851	... „ ...	6	
1852	... „ ...	7	
1853	... „ ...	8	
1854	... „ ...	9	
1855	... „ ...	16	
1856	... „ ...	17	
1857	... „ ...	28	
1858	... „ ...	12	
1859	... „ ...	12	
1860	... „ ...	12	
	„ ...	6	

14. Separate Revenue Proceedings.—The Revenue Department appears to have been formed in 1790, but the Proceedings for the first three years were not apparently recorded in volumes, but the original papers were alone deposited in bundles. These

Proceedings, as well as all those which follow, have been preserved in duplicate like those in the Public Department. The following is a List of those manuscript volumes which have been preserved :—

Separate Revenue Proceedings.

Remarks	Year	Period	Vols.
There are no Proceedings for these years.	1790	... ...	... ...
	1791	... ...	... ...
	1792	... ...	... ...
January to June missing ...	1793	... July to December	... 1
„ „ ...	1794	„	... 1
January to May missing ...	1795	... June to December	... 2
July to December missing ...	1796	... January to June	... 1
September to December missing ...	1797	... „ to August	... 1
January to June missing ...	1798	... July to December	... 1
	1799	... January to „	... 2
	1800	... „ „	... 3
Missing ...	1801	... ...	... ...
January to June missing ...	1802	... July to December	... 4
	1803	... January to „	... 3
	1804	... „ „	... 4
	1805	... „ „	... 5
April, June to August missing ...	1806	... „ to March and May, September to December.	5
March and April missing ...	1807	... January, February, and May to December.	7
January to March, July and August missing ...	1808	... April to June, and September to December.	2
April to December missing ...	1809	... January to March	... 2
January to September missing ...	1810	... October to December ...	1
April to November missing ...	1811	... January to March and December	2
	1812	... January to December ...	2
	1813	... „	... 2
	1814	... „	... 2
January to June missing ...	1815	... July to November	... 1
	1816	... 18th November, 15th to 27th December 1816.	2
May to August missing ...	1817	... 3rd January to 18th April, and 5th September to 26th December.	2
January to a portion of April and May to December missing ...	1818	... 24th April, Vol. II. ...	1
Missing ...	1819	... ...	... ...
January to September missing ...	1820	... October to December ...	1

SEPARATE REVENUE PROCEEDINGS,—(*Concluded.*)

Year	Period	Vols.	Remarks
1821	... June to October ...	3	January to May, November and December missing.
1822	... January to March ...	1	April to December missing.
1823	... July ...	1	January to June, and August to December missing.
1824	... January to December ...	4	
1825	... ,, ,, ...	6	
1826	... ,, to October ...	6	November and December missing.
1827	... March to December ...	3	January and February missing.
1828	... April to June ...	1	January to March, and July to December missing.
1829	... October to December ...	1	January to September missing.
1830	... ...	...	Missing.
1831	... ...	...	,,
1832	... July to December ...	1	January to June missing.
1833	... ...	...	Missing.
1834	... ...	...	,,
1835	... 21st November 1834 to 17th June 1835.	1	July to December missing.
1836	... January to December ...	2	
1837	... ...	...	Missing.
1838	... January to December ...	1	
1839	... ,, ...	1	
1840	... ,, ...	1	
1841	... } January to December...	} 1	
1842	... }		
1843	... ,, ...	1	
1844	... ,, ...	2	
1845	... ,, ...	2	
1846	... ,, ...	2	
1847	... July to December ...	2	January to June missing.
1848	... January to ,, ...	2	
1849	... ,, ,, ...	2	
1850	... ,, ,, ...	2	
1851	... ,, ,, ...	1	
1852	... ,, ,, ...	2	
1853	... ,, ,, ...	2	
1854	... January to December ...	2	
1855	... ,, ...	2	
1856	... ,, ...	4	} The Proceedings from January 1857 to May 1860 are bound up with the Public Proceedings.
1857	... ...	...	
1858	... ...	...	
1859	... ...	...	
1860	... June to December ...	1	

15. Law Department Proceedings.—

The Proceedings of the Law Department are recorded from 1784. The following is a List of the Volumes which have been preserved:—

LAW DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS.

Remarks	Year	Period	Vols.
January to May, and September to December missing ...	1784	... June to August ...	1
Missing ...	1785	... ...	...
,, ...	1786	... ...	...
,, ...	1787	... ...	...
,, ...	1788	... ...	...
,, ...	1789	... ...	...
,, ...	1790	... ...	...
,, ...	1791	... ...	...
,, ...	1792	... ...	...
,, ...	1793	... ...	...
,, ...	1794	... ...	...
,, ...	1795	... ...	...
	1796	... ...	1
	1797	... January to December ...	1
,, ...	1798	... ...	...
	1799	... January to December ...	2
,, ...	1800	... ...	...
	1801	... January to December ...	1
	1802	... ,, ...	1
	1803	... ,, ...	1
	1804	... ,, ...	1
	1805	... ,, ...	1
Missing ...	1806	... ...	...
January to June missing ...	1807	... July to December ...	1
	1808	... January to December ...	1
Missing ...	1809	... ...	...
	1810	... January to December ...	1
,, ...	1811	... ...	...
,, ...	1812	... ...	...
	1813	... January to December ...	1
,, ...	1814	... ...	...
,, ...	1815	... ...	...
	1816	... January to December ...	1
	1817	... ,, ...	1
,, ...	1818	... ...	...
	1819	... January to December ...	1
	1820	... ,, ...	1
	1821	... ,, ...	1
	1822	... ,, ...	1
	1823	... ,, ...	1

LAW DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS,—*(Concluded.)*

		Vols.	
1824	... ...	... ...	Missing.
1825	... ...	... ...	"
1826	... ...	... ...	"
1827	... January to December	...	1	
1828	... "	...	1	
1829	... "	...	1	
1830	... "	...	1	
1831	... ...	... ...	Missing.
1832	... ...	... ...	"
1833	... ...	... ...	"
1834	... ...	... ...	"

16. Ecclesiastical Department Proceedings.—The Ecclesiastical Department appears to have been formed in 1815. The following is a List of the Volumes which have been preserved :—

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS.

		Vols.	
1815	... November and December	1	
1816	... June to December ...	1	January to May missing.
1817	... January to December ...	1	
1818	... " ...	1	
1819	... " ...	1	
1820	... " ...	1	
1821	... " ...	1	
1822	... " ...	1	
1823	... " ...	1	
1824	... " ...	1	
1825	... " ...	1	
1826	... " ...	1	
1827	... " ...	1	
1828	... " ...	1	
1829	... " ...	1	
1830	... " ...	1	
1831	... " ...	1	
1832	... " ...	1	
1833	... " ...	1	
1834	... January to November ...	1	
1835 ... 1836 ...	8th December 1834 to December 1836.	1 1	
1837 ... 1838 ... 1839 ...	January 1837 to December 1839. ...	1	

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS,—*(Concluded.)*

			Vols.
	1840... 1841...	January 1840 to December 1841 ...	1
	1842	January to December ...	1
	1843	"	1
	1844	"	1
	1845	"	1
	1846	"	1
	1847	"	2
	1848	"	2
	1849	"	1
	1850	"	2
	1851	"	1
	1852	"	1
	1853	"	1
	1854	"	1
	1855	"	2
	1856	"	4
The Proceedings from January 1857 to May 1860 are bound up with the Public Proceedings.	1857	" ...	... ...
	1858	" ...	... ...
	1859	" ...	... ...
	1860	June to December	... 1

17. Judicial Department Proceedings.—The following is a List of the Volumes preserved in this Department :—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS.

		Vols.
1835...	*Criminal.*	
	2nd December 1834 to 5th March 1835 ...	1
	13th March to 14th May 1835	1
	11th May to 29th June 1845	1
	Civil.	
	2nd December 1834 to 11th May 1835 ...	1
	18th May to 29th June 1835	1
1835	July to December ...	1
1836	January to December ...	4
1837	"	6
1838	"	4
1839	"	4
1840	"	7
1841	"	6

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS,—*(Concluded.)*

		Vols.
1842	January to December	... 3
1843	„ ...	... 2
1844	„ ...	... 4
1845	„ ...	... 3
1846	„ ...	... 3
1847	„ ...	... 3
1848	„ ...	... 3
1849	„ ...	... 3
1850	„ ...	... 3
1851	„ ...	... 2
1852	„ ...	... 3
1853	„ ...	... 4
1854	„ ...	... 3
1855	„ ...	... 4
1856	„ ...	... 3
	„ ...	... 5
	Total	... 85
1857	... ...	...
1858	... ...	...
1859	... ...	...
1860	June to December	... 1

The Proceedings from January 1857 to May 1860 are bound up with the Public Proceedings.

18. Revenue Department Proceedings.—The following is a List of the Volumes preserved in this Department:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS.

		Vols.
1834...	2nd December 1834 to 27th April 1835; 2nd December 1834 to March 1835	... 1
1835	April to December	... 1
1836	January to December	... 2
1837	„ ...	... 3
1838	„ ...	... 6
1839	„ ...	... 7
1840	„ ...	... 10
1841	„ ...	... 7
1842	„ ...	... 6
1843	„ ...	... 3
1844	„ ...	... 3
1845	„ ...	... 4
1846	„ ...	... 2
1847	„ ...	... 2
1848	„ ...	... 3
1849	„ ...	... 3
	„ ...	... 4

REVENUE DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS,—*(Concluded.)*

		Vols.
1850	January to December	... 2
1851	... „	... 3
1852	... „	... 2
1853	... „	... 2
1854	... „	... 2
1855	... „	... 2
1856	... „	... 4
1857	... ...	... ...
1858	... ...	... ...
1859	... ...	... ...
1860	... June to December	... 1

The Proceedings from Jan. 1857 to May 1860 are bound up with the Public Proceedings.

19. Legislative Department Proceedings.—The following is a List of the Volumes in this Department:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS.

		Vols.
1835	... 6th July to December	... 2
1836	... January to December	... 3
1837	... „	... 6
1838	... „	... 8
1839	... „	... 9
1840	... „	... 8
1841	... „	... 8
1842	... „	... 7
1843	... „	... 3
1844	... „	... 4
1845	... „	... 6
1846	... „	... 4
1847	... „	... 4
1848	... „	... 5
1849	... „	... 4
1850	... „	... 9
1851	... „	... 4
1852	... „	... 9
1853	... „	... 6
1854	... „	... 3
	Total	... 112

20. Marine Department Proceedings.—The following is a List of the Volumes preserved in this Department:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS.

		Vols.
1838	... May to December	... 1
1839	... January to December	... 1

MARINE DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS,—(*Concluded.*)

		Vols.	
1840	January to December ...	1	
1841	" ...	1	
1842	" ...	1	
1843	" ...	1	
1844	" ...	2	
1845	" ...	2	
1846	" ...	2	
1847	" ...	2	
1848	" ...	2	
1849	" ...	1	
1850	" ...	2	
1851	" ...	1	
1852	" ...	2	
1853	" ...	1	
1854	" ...	1	
1855	" ...	2	
1856	" ...	4	
1857	... ...	...	The Proceedings from January 1857 to May 1860 are bound up with the Public Proceedings.
1858	... ...	... ...	
1859	... ...	... ...	
1860	June to December	... 1	

21. Educational Department Proceedings.—The following is a List of the Volumes in this Department:—

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS.

		Vols.	
1857	... ...	... ...	There are no separate volumes from January 1857 to May 1860. The Proceedings of the Educational Department for this period are bound up with the Public Proceedings.
1858	... ...	... ...	
1859	... ...	... ...	
1860	... June to December	... 1	

22. Electric Telegraph Department Proceedings.—The following is a List of the Volumes in this Department:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS.

		Vols.	
1857	... ...	... ...	There are no separate volumes from January 1857 to May 1860. The Proceedings of the Electric Telegraph Department for this period are bound up with the Public Proceedings.
1858	... ...	... ...	
1859	... ...	... ...	
1860	... June to December	... 1	

23. Post Office Department Proceedings.—The following is a List of the Volumes in this Department:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS.

		Vols.	
1857	... ...	... ...	There are no separate volumes from January 1857 to May 1860. The Proceedings of the Post Office Department for this period are bound up with the Public Proceedings.
1858	... ...	... ...	
1859	... ...	... ...	
1860	... June to December	... 1	

24. Proceedings of Madras and Bombay.—In addition to the proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department, it would seem that duplicate copies of the Revenue, Judicial, and Miscellaneous Proceedings of the Governments of Madras and Bombay were received in this Department. There are a few volumes only from Madras. Those from Bombay commence from the year 1786, and come down to the year 1819. The following is a list of the Madras and Bombay Proceedings:—

MADRAS PROCEEDINGS.

Revenue Department.

		Vols.
	1781 and 1782	2
	1782	1
2 sets ...	1783	4
" ...	1784	5
	1784 and 1785 ...	1
	1785	2
	1793	1
	1799	6

Judicial Department.

1799	2
1807 and 1808 ...	1
1811	1

Miscellaneous Papers.

Miscellaneous Papers 1799 ...	3
General Orders 1799	1
General Report of the Revenue Board 1811.	1

Correspondence.

Correspondence regarding the Judicial system 1814 to 1818.	2
Country and other Correspondence	
1792	1
1797	1
1798 and 1799 ...	1
1802	1

Board of Revenue, Opium Department.

	Vols.
1788 and 1789	1
1790 and 1791	2
1792	2
1793	1

Board of Revenue, Salt Department.

1788	2
1789	3
1790	5
1791	4
1792	7

BOMBAY PROCEEDINGS.

Revenue Department.

1786	1
1787	1
1788	1
1790	1
1791	1
1793	1
1794	3
1795	2
1801	5
1802	6
1803	20
1804	4
1805	8
1806	8
1807	6
1808	9
1809	5
1810	5
1811	7
1812	8
1813	9
1814	9
1815	9
1816	9
1817	13
1818	12
1819	11

Judicial Department.

1801	1
1802	1
1803	2

Judicial Department.—(Concluded.)

	Vols.
1804	3
1805	7
1806	3
1807	4
1808	4
1809	6
1810	4
1811	3
1812	3
1813	2
1814	3
1815	4
1816	7
1817	9
1818	8

Law and Public Departments.

Law Proceedings 1802	2
Public Proceedings 1801	1

25. Straits Settlement Proceedings.—The following volumes are preserved:—

	Vols.
1793	1
1795	1

26. Ceded and Conquered Provinces Proceedings.—The following volumes comprise the Proceedings of the Board of Customs, the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, and the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces in the Customs Department, commencing from the year 1783 down to 1834:—

	Vols.
1783	2
1790	1
1791	1

CEDED AND CONQUERED PROVINCES PROCEEDINGS,—*(Concluded.)*

	Vols.
1792	2
1793	2
1804	4
1805	1
1807	1
1808	3
1809	3
1810	4
1811	3
1812	2
1813	6
1814	6
1815	4
1816	6
1817	6
1818	6
1819	6
1820	8
1821	10
1822	5
1823	4
1824	6
1825	6
1826	6
1833	1
1834	2
... ...	1

27. Original Records.—It has already been stated that the originals of the papers recorded in the Proceedings have been preserved in bundles. Although these papers are duplicates, still their preservation seems desirable, inasmuch as it is more convenient to refer to papers than to bulky volumes. Moreover in most cases they supply the place of missing volumes. Details as regards these bundles appear to be unnecessary, and they are, therefore, submitted in an abstract form.

			Bundles.
Public Department	... from	1761 to 1860	6,322
Sep. Revenue Department ...	"	1790 to 1860	3,110

			Bundles.
Law Department	... from	1794 to 1835	1,478
Ecclesiastical Department	... "	1815 to 1860	1,539
Judicial Department	... "	1834 to 1860	1,310
Revenue Department	... "	1834 to 1860	1,223
Legislative Department	... "	1835 to 1854	902
Marine Depattment	... "	1838 to 1860	938
Educational Department	... "	1857 to 1860	173
Electric Telegraph Department	"	1857 to 1860	185
Post Office Department	... "	1857 to 1860	187

Miscellaneous.

Straits Settlement	... "	1786 to 1795	186	1,115
Fort Marlborough	... "	1790 to 1792 to 1794 ...	61	
Ceded and Conquered Provinces	"	1803 to 1805	105	
Governor General's Proceedings	"	to 1806	763	
				18,482

28. Indexes to the Home Department Proceedings.—The Indexes to the Proceedings in the Home Department are of a voluminous character, and are comprised in more than 300 folio volumes. They are of considerable value as a means of reference. Since 1860 they have been printed like the Proceedings, and are consequently more available.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT INDEXES.

	Vols.
1753 to 1769	5
1770 to 1773	1
1773	1
1774 to 1776	1
1777 to 1779	1
1780 and 1781	1
1782	1
1783	1
1784	2
1785	1
1786	1
1787	1
1788	1
1789	1
1790	1

Public Department Indexes,—*(Continued)*.

	Vols.
1791	1
1792	1
1793	1
1794	1
1795	1
1796	1
1797	1
1798	1
1799	1
1800	1
1801	1
1802	1
1803	1
1804	1
1805	1
1806	1
1807	1
1808	1
1809	1
1810	1
1811	1
1812	1
1813	1
1814	1
1815	1
1816	1
1817	1
1818	1
1819	1
1820	1
1821	1
1822	1
1823	1
1824	1
1825	1
1826	1
1827	1
1828	1
1829	1
1830	1
1831	1
1832	1
1833	1
1834	1
1835	1

Public Department Indexes,—*(Concluded.)*

	Vols.
1836	1
1837	1
1838	1
1839	1
1840	1
1841	1
1842	1
1843	1
1844	1
1845	1
1846	1
1847	1
1848	1
1849	1
1850	1
1851	1
1852	1
1853	1
1854	2
1855	2
1856	2
1857	2
1858	2
1859	1
1860	1

Separate Revenue Department Indexes.

1794	1
1795	1
1796	1
1797	1
1798	1
1799	1
1800	1
1801	1
1802	1
1803	1
1804	1
1805	1
1806	1
1807	1
1808	1
1809	1
1810	1
1811	1

SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT INDEXES,—*(Concluded).*

	Vols.
1812	1
1813	1
1814	1
1815	1
1815 and 1816	1
1817	1
1818	1
1819	1
1820	1
1821	1
1822	1
1823	1
1824	1
1825	1
1826	1
1827	1
1828	1
1829	1
1830	1
1831	1
1832	1
1833	1
1834 January to October	1
1835 including Nov. & Dec. of 1834	1
1836	1
1837	1
1838 to 1840	1
1841 and 1842	1
1843	1
1844	1
1845	1
1846	1
1847	1
1848	1
1849	1
1850	1
1851	1
1852	1
1853	1
1854	1
1855	1
1856	1
1857	1
1858	1
1859	1
1860	1

LAW DEPARTMENT INDEXES.

	Vols.
1795 to 1800	1
1801 to 1810	1
1811 to 1815	1
1816 to 1826	1
1827 to 1830	1
1831 to 1834	1

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT INDEXES.

1815 to 1826	1
1827 to 1833	1
1834 to 1838	1
1839 to 1842	1
1843	1
1844	1
1845	1
1846	1
1847	1
1848	1
1849	1
1850	1
1851	1
1852	1
1853	1
1854	1
1855	1
1856	1
1857	1
1858	1
1859	1
1860	1

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT INDEXES.

December 1834 to June 1835	1
July to December 1835	1
December 1834 to June 1835	1
July to December 1835	1
December 1834 to June 1835	1
	2
1836	3
1837	1
1838	1
1839	1
1840	1
1841	1
1842	

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT INDEXES,—*(Concluded.)*

	Vols.
1843	1
1844	1
1845	1
1846	1
1847	1
1848	1
1849	1
1850	1
1851	1
1852	1
1853	1
1854	1

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT INDEXES.

1836	1
1837	1
1838	1
1839	1
1840	1
1841	1
1842	1
1843	1
1844	1
1845	1
1846	1
1847	1
1848	1
1849	1
1850	1
1851	1
1852	1
1853	1
1854	1
1855	1
1856	1
1857	1
1858	1
1859	1
1860	1

REVENUE DEPARTMENT INDEXES.

1836	1
1837	1
1838	1

REVENUE DEPARTMENT INDEXES,—*(Concluded.)*

	Vols.
1839	1
1840	1
1841	1
1842	1
1843	1
1844	1
1845	1
1846	1
1847	1
1848	1
1849	1
1850	1
1851	1
1852	1
1853	1
1854	1
1855	1
1856	1
1857	1
1858	1
1859	1
1860	1

MARINE DEPARTMENT INDEXES.

1838 to 1840	1
1841 and 1842	1
1843	1
1844	1
1845	1
1846	1
1847	1
1848	1
1849	1
1850	1
1851	1
1852	1
1853	1
1854	1
1855	1
1856	1
1857	1
1858	1
1859	1
1860	1

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT INDEXES.

	Vols.
1857	1
1858	1
1859	1
1860	1

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT INDEXES.

1857	1
1858	1
1859	1
1860	1

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT INDEXES.

1857	1
1858	1
1859	1
1860	1

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT INDEXES.

1807	1
1811	1
1812	1
1813	1
1814	1
1815	1
1817	1
1818	1
1819	1

JUDICIAL INDEXES.

1811	1

FORT ST. GEORGE.

REVENUE INDEXES.

1799	1

CEDED AND CONQUERED PROVINCES.

Index from 1803 to 1805 ...	1

BOARD OF INSPECTION INDEXES.

1772 to 1781	5

BOARD OF CUSTOMS, BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, IN THE CEDED AND CONQUERED PROVINCES; AND BOARD OF REVENUE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, IN THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT INDEXES.

	Vols.
1811	1
1812 and 1813	1
1815	1
1816	1
1817	2
1818	1
1819	3
1820	3
1821	2
1822	2
1823	1
1824	2
1825	1
1826	1

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

29. Nature of the correspondence with England.—The correspondence between the Government of India in the Home Department and the Court of Directors originally consisted of one series of letters to and from England in the Public Department; but, like the Proceedings already described, they were, in course of business, addressed severally under individual heads to the different branches of the Home Department. Besides, however, the correspondence of the Government of India, duplicates of the correspondence of all the Local Governments, have been preserved in the Home Department.

The dates of the several volumes may now be indicated as follows :—

Letters received from the Court.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

	Vols.	
1755 to 1758	1	
1761 to 1764	1	
1764 and 1765	1	
1766 and 1771 and 1774 to 1780	1	
1765 and 1766	1	
1766 and 1767	1	
1767 and 1768	2	
1768 and 1769	1	
1769 and 1770	2	
1771	1	
1771 and 1772	2	
1772 and 1773	1	
1773 and 1774	1	
1774 and 1775	2	
1776 to 1778	...	
1779 and 1780	1	
1779 to 1781	1	
1781	1	
1782 and 1783	1	
1783 and 1784	1	
1784 and 1785	1	
1785	1	
1786	1	
1786 and 1787	1	
1787	1	
1787 to 1789	1	
1790	...	Missing.
1791 to 1794	1	
1793 to 1795	1	
1796 to 1799	1	
1798 to 1801	1	
1802 and 1803	1	
1804 and 1805	1	
1806	1	
1806 and 1807	1	
1807 and 1808	1	
1809 and 1810	1	
1811	1	
1811 and 1812	1	
1812	1	
1813	1	
1814	1	2 copies.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT LETTERS,—*(Concluded.)*

		Vols.
3 copies	1815	1
2 „	1816	1
„	1817	1
„	1818	1
„	1819	1
„	1820	1
„	1821	1
„	1822	1
„	1823	1
„	1824	1
„	1825	1
„	1826	1
	1827	1
„	1828	1
„	1829	1
„	1830	1
„	1831	1
„	1832	1
„	1833	1
„	1834	1
„	1835 and 1836	1
	1837 and 1838	1
	1837 to 1839	1
	1839 to 1841	1
	1840 and 1841	1
„	1842 and 1843	1
	1844	1
	1845	1
	1846	1
	1847	1
	1848	1
	1849	1
	1850	1
	1851	1
	1852	2
	1853	2
	1854	3
	1855	3
	1856	4
	1857	4
	1858	3
	1859, Secretary of State	1
	1860 „	1

REVENUE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

	Vols.
1786 to 1795 (Bengal)	1
1836 to 1838 (India)	1
1839 to 1841	

REVENUE DEPARTMENT LETTERS,—*(Concluded.)*

	Vols.
1842	... 1
1843 and 1844 ..	... 1
1845 and 1846 ...	... 1
1847 and 1848 ...	... 1
1849 and 1850 ...	... 1
1851	... 1
1852	... 1
1853	... 1
1854	... 1
1855	... 1
1856	... 1
1857	... 1
1858	... 1
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State..	1
1860 ... "	... 1

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

1791 to 1794 ...	... 1
1798 to 1802 ...	... 1
1787 to 1794 ...	... 1
1787 to 1794 ...	... 1
1809 to 1811 ...	... 1

SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

1794	... 1	
1795 to 1807 ...	... 1	
1808 to 1811 ...	... 1	
1812	... ...	Missing.
1813 and 1814 ...	... 1	
1815	... ...	"
1816 to 1820 ...	... 1	
1821 to 1823 ...	... 1	
1824 to 1827 ...	... 1	
1828 to 1832 ...	... 1	2 copies.
1833 to 1836 ...	... 1	"
1837 to 1842 ...	... 1	"
1843 to 1845 ...	... 1	
1846	... 1	
1847 and 1848 ...	... 1	
1849 to 1852 ...	... 1	
1853 to 1855 ...	... 1	
1856	... 1	
1857 and 1858 ...	... 1	
1859, Secretary of State	... 1	
1860 " ...	... 1	

LAW DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

		Vols.
	1795 to 1806 ...	... 1
Missing ...	1807 to 1818 ...	... ...
2 copies ...	1819 to 1832 ...	... 1

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

1835 to 1839 ...	... 1
1840 and 1841 ...	... 1
1842	... 1
1843 and 1844 ...	... 1
1845 and 1846 ...	... 1
1847 and 1848 ...	... 1
1849 and 1850 ...	... 1
1851 and 1852 ...	... 1
1853	... 1
1854	... 1
1855	... 2
1856	... 2
1857	... 1
1858	... 1
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State	1
1860 "	... 1

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

1835 to 1839 ...	... 1
1840 and 1841 ...	... 1
1842	... 1
1843	... 1
1844	... 1
1845 and 1846 ...	... 1
1847 and 1848 ..	... 1
1849 and 1850 ...	... 1
1851 and 1852 ...	... 1
1853	... 1
1854	... 1
1855	... 1
1856 and 1857 ...	... 1
1858	... 1
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State	1
1860 "	... 1

MARINE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

2 copies ...	1838 to 1841 ...	... 1
	1842 and 1843 ..	... 1
	1844 to 1846 ...	... 1
	1847 and 1848 ...	... 1

MARINE DEPARTMENT LETTERS,—*(Concluded.)*

			Vols.
1849 to 1851	...	...	1
1852 to 1854	...	...	1
1855 ...	...	...	1
1856 ...	...	...	1
1857 ...	...	...	1
1858, Secretary of State		...	1
1859 ...	...	...	1
1860 ...	...	...	1

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

1855 ...	...	...	1
1856 ...	...	...	1
1857 ...	...	...	1
1858 ...	...	...	1
1858 and 1859	...	...	1
1860 ...	...	...	1

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

1856 ...	...	...	1
1857 ...	...	...	1
1858 ...	...	...	1
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State			1
1860	"	...	1

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

1858 and 1859, Secretary of State			1
1860	"	...	1

Bengal Letters from the Court.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

			Vols.
1834 ...	...	...	1
1835 ...	...	...	1
1836 and 1837	...	...	1
1838 ...	...	...	1
1839 ...	...	...	1
1840 and 1841	...	...	1
1842 and 1843	...	...	1
1844 and 1845	...	...	1
1846 ...	...	...	1
1847 ...	...	...	1
1848 and 1849	...	...	1
1850 ...	...	...	1
1851 ...	...	...	1

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT LETTERS,—*(Concluded.)*

			Vols.
1852 ...	...	...	1
1853 ...	...	...	1
1854 ...	...	...	1

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

1834 to 1837	...	...	1
1838 to 1841	...	...	1
1841 to 1845	...	...	1
1846 and 1847	...	...	1
1848 and 1849	...	...	1
1850 and 1851	...	...	...
1852 ...	...	...	1
1853 and 1854	...	...	1

REVENUE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

1834 to 1837	...	...	1
1838 to 1841	...	...	1
1842 to 1845	...	...	1
1846 and 1847	...	...	1
1848 and 1849	...	...	1
1850 and 1851	...	...	1
1852 and 1853	...	...	1
1854 ...	...	...	1

SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

	1834 to 1839	...	...	1
Missing ...	1840 and 1841	...	...	...
	1842 and 1843	...	...	1
	1844 to 1847	...	...	1
	1848 and 1849	...	...	1
	1850 and 1851	...	...	1
	1852 to 1854	...	...	1

MARINE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

	1838 and 1839	...	...	1
Missing ...	1840 and 1841	...	...	...
	1842 and 1843	...	...	1
	1844 ...	...	...	1
	1845 ...	...	...	1
	1846 ...	...	...	1
	1847 ...	...	...	1
	1848 and 1849	...	...	1
	1849 ...	...	...	1
	1850 ...		...	1

Marine Department Letters,—*(Concluded.)*

	Vols.
1851	... 1
1852	... 1
1853	... 1
1854	... 1

Ecclesiastical Department Letters.

1842 to 1849 ...	... 1
1850 to 1854 ...	... 1
1855 and 1856 ...	... 1

Madras Letters from Europe.

Public Department.

	Vols.
1774 and 1775 ...	... 1
1776	... ...
1777 and 1778 ...	... 1
1779	... ...
1780	... ...
1781	... ...
1782	... ...
1783	... ...
1784	... ...
1785	... ...
1786	... ...
1787	... ...
1788	... ...
1789 and 1790 ...	... ...
1791 and 1792 ...	... 1
1793 to 1795 ...	... 1
1795 to 1800 ...	... 1
1800 to 1802 ...	... 1
1801 to 1805 ...	... 1
1806	... ...
1807	... ...
1808	... ...
1809 to 1811 ...	... 1
1812	... 1
1813	... ...
1814	... ...
1815	... 1
1816	... 1
1817	... 1
1818	... 1
1819	... ...
1820	... ...

Public Department Letters,—*(Concluded).*

	Vols.
1821 and 1822 ...	... 1
1823	... 1
1824 and 1825 ...	... 1
1826	... ...
1827	... ...
1828	... 1
1829	... 1
1830 and 1831 ...	... 1
1832 and 1833 ...	... 1
1834 and 1835 ...	... 1
1836 and 1837 ...	... 1
1838 and 1839 ...	... 1
1840 and 1841 ...	... 1
1842 and 1843 ...	... 1
1844	... 1
1845	... 1
1846	... 1
1847	... 1
1848	... ...
1849	... 1
1850	... 1
1851	... ...
1852 and 1853 ...	... 1
1854	... 1
1855	... 1
1856	... 1
1857	... 1
1858	... 1
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State	1
1860	... 1

Revenue Department Letters.

1810 to 1814 ...	... 1
1812 to 1815 ...	... 1
1815 to 1820 ...	... 1
1817	... 1
1818 to 1820 ...	... 1
1821	... 1
1822 to 1824 ...	... 1
1825 to 1829 ...	... 1
1826 and 1827 ...	... 1
1830 to 1833 ...	... 1

Judicial Department Letters.

1834 to 1837 ...	... 1
1838	... 1

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT LETTERS,—*(Concluded.)*

			Vols.
1839 to 1841	...	...	1
1842 and 1843	...	...	1
1844 and 1845	...	...	1
1846 and 1847	...	...	1
1848 and 1849	...	...	1
1850 and 1851	...	...	1
1852 ...	...	...	1
1853 ...	...	...	1
1854 ...	...	...	1
1855 ...	...	...	1
1856 ...	...	...	1
1857 ...	...	...	1
1858 ...	...	...	1
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State			1
1860 ...	...	...	1

REVENUE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

1834 to 1837	...	...	1
1838 ...	...	...	1
1839 to 1841	...	...	1
1842 ...	...	...	1
1843 ...	...	...	1
1844 and 1845	...	...	1
1846 and 1847	...	...	1
1848 and 1849	...	...	1
1850 and 1851	...	...	1
1852 ...	...	...	1
1853 ...	...	...	1
1854 ...	...	...	1
1855 ...	...	...	1
1856 ...	...	...	1
1857 ...	...	...	1
1858, Secretary of State		...	1
1859 ...	...	...	1
1860 ...	...	...	1

MARINE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

1854 ...	...	...	1	Marine and Ecclesiastical.
1855 ...	...	...	1	
1856 ...	...	...	1	
1857 ...	...	...	1	
1858 ...	...	...	1	Marine and Ecclesiastical.
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State			1	Marine, Education and Telegraph.
1860 ...	...	...	1	

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

			Vols.
1855 ...	...	...	1
1856 ...	...	...	1
1857 ...	...	...	1
1858 and 1859	...	...	1
1860 ...	...	...	1

Bombay letters from the Court of Directors.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

				Vols.
	1785 and 1786	...	...	1
	1786 to 1795	...	...	1
	1790 to 1794	...	...	1
	1795 to 1799	...	..	1
	1802 to 1805	...	..	1
	1810 ...	...	...	1
	1812 ...	...	...	1
	1815 ...	...	...	1
	1816 ...	...	...	1
	1817 to 1820	...	...	1
	1818 ...	...	...	1
	1822 ...	...	...	1
	1824 and 1825	...	...	1
	1828 ...	...	...	1
	1829 ...	...	...	1
	1830 and 1831	...	...	1
	1832 and 1833	...	...	1
	1834 and 1835	...	...	1
	1836 and 1837	...	...	1
	1838 ...	...	...	1
	1839 ...	...	...	1
	1840 ...	...	...	1
	1841 ...	...	...	1
	1842 ...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous ...	1842 and 1843	...	...	1
" ...	1843 ...	...	...	1
" ...	1844 ...	...	...	1
	1845 ...	...	...	1
	1846 ...	...	...	1
	1847 ...	...	...	1
	1848 ...	...	...	1

Public Department Letters,—*(Concluded.)*

			Vols.	
1849	...	...	... 1	
1850	...	...	... 1	
1851	...	...	... 1	
1852	...	...	... 1	
1853	...	...	... 1	
1854	...	...	... 1	
1855	...	...	... 1	
1856	...	...	... 1	
1856 and 1857		...	... 1	Electric Telegraph.
1857	...	...	... 1	
1858	...	...	... 1	
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State...			1	
1860	...	...	... 1	
1860	...	...	... 1	Education.

Judicial Department Letters.

1834 to 1839	...	... 1
1840 to 1842	...	... 1
1843 to 1845	...	... 1
1846 and 1847	...	... 1
1848 and 1849	...	... 1
1850 and 1851	...	... 1
1852 ...	...	... 1
1853 ...	...	... 1
1854 ...	...	... 1
1855 ...	...	... 1
1856 ...	...	... 1
1857 ...	...	... 1
1858 ...	...	... 1
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State...		1
1860 ...	...	... 1

Revenue Department Letters.

1834 to 1837	...	... 1
1838 to 1841	...	... 1
1842 ...	...	... 1
1843 ...	...	... 1
1844 and 1845	...	... 1
1846 and 1847	...	... 1
1848 and 1849	...	... 1
1850 and 1851	...	... 1

Revenue Department Letters,—*(Concluded.)*

			Vols.
1852	...	...	... 1
1853	...	...	... 1
1854	...	...	... 1
1855	...	...	... 1
1856	...	...	... 1
1857	...	...	... 1
1858	...	...	... 1
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State...			1
1860	...	...	... 1

Letters sent to the Court.

Public Department.

			Vols.
	1748 and 1749	...	... 1
	1753 and 1754	...	... 1
	1759 and 1760	...	... 2
	1761 and 1762	...	... 1
	1762 and 1763	...	... 1
	1763 and 1764	...	... 1
	1764 and 1765	...	... 1
	1765 and 1766	...	... 1
	1767 and 1768	...	... 1
	1768 and 1769	...	... 1
	1769 and 1770	...	... 1
	1769 to 1771	...	... 1
	1770 and 1771	...	... 1
	1771 ...	...	... 1
	1771 and 1772	...	... 1
	1771 to 1773	...	... 1
	1772 and 1773	...	... 1
	1773 and 1774	...	... 2
	1774 and 1775	...	... 1
	1775 and 1776	...	... ...
Missing ...	1776 and 1777	...	... ...
	1777 and 1778	...	... ...
	1778 and 1779	...	... 1
	1780 ...	...	... 1
„ ...	1781 ...	...	... ...
	1782 ...	...	... 1
	1783 and 1784	...	... 1
	1784 and 1785	...	... 1
	1785 ...	...	... 1
	1786 ...	...	... 3

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT LETTERS,—*(Continued.)*

	Vols.	
1786 and 1787	1	
1787 and 1788	1	
1788 and 1789	1	
1789	1	
1790	1	
1791	1	
1792	...	Missing.
1793	1	
1794	1	
1795	1	
1796	1	2 copies.
1797	1	
1798 and 1799	1	
1800 to 1802	1	
1803 and 1804	...	Missing.
1805	1	
1805 and 1806	1	
1806	1	
1807	1	
1807 and 1808	1	
1808 and 1809	1	
1809 and 1810	1	
1810 and 1811	1	
1811 and 1812	1	
1812	1	
1813	1	
1814	1	2 copies.
1815	1	"
1816	1	"
1817	1	"
1818	1	"
1819	1	"
1820	1	"
1821	1	"
1822	1	"
1823	1	"
1824	1	"
1825	1	"
1826	1	"
1827	1	"
1828	1	"
1829	1	"
1830	1	"
1831	1	"

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT LETTERS,—*(Concluded.)*

		Vols.
2 copies ...	1832	1
" ...	1833	1
	1834	1
" ...	1835	1
" ...	1836 and 1837	1
" ...	1838	1
" ...	1839	1
" ...	1840	1
" ...	1841	1
" ...	1842	1
" ...	1843	1
" ...	1844 to 1846	1
" ...	1847	1
" ...	1848	1
" ...	1849	1
" ...	1850	1
" ...	1851	1
" ...	1852	1
" ...	1853	1
" ...	1854	1
" ...	1855	1
" ...	1856	1
" ...	1857	1
" ...	1858	1
" ...	1858 and 1859, Secretary of State	1
" ...	1860 " ...	1

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

	1793 to 1795	1
	1796 to 1803	1
Judicial, Revenue, Commercial, Separate, Colonial and Public ...	1814	1

REVENUE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

	1795 to 1799	1
	1795 to 1805	1
	1800 to 1804	1
	1805 to 1809	1
	1805 to 1807	1
	1808 to 1810	1
Missing ...	1811	...
	1812 and 1813	1
	1814	1
	1815	...

Revenue Department Letters,—*(Concluded.)*

	Vols.	
1816 to 1818 … …	1	
1819 to 1823 … …	1	
1824 … … …	…	
1825 to 1827 … …	1	
1828 and 1829 … …	1	2 copies.
1830 … … …	1	
1831 and 1832 … …	1	
1833 and 1834 … …	1	
1835 to 1837 … …	1	
1835 to 1838 … …	1	
1838 to 1840 … …	1	
1839 and 1840 … …	1	
1841 to 1844 … …	1	
1841 to 1846 … …	1	
1845 and 1846 … …	1	
1847 to 1849 … …	1	2 copies.
1850 to 1852 … …	1	,,
1853 … … …	2	
1853 to 1855 … …	1	
1854 and 1855 … …	1	
1856 … … …	1	,,
1857 and 1858 … …	1	,,
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State	1	,,
1860 ,, …	1	

Law Department Letters.

1796 to 1806 … …	1	
1807 to 1823 … …	…	Missing.
1824 to 1830 … …	1	
1824 to 1831 … …	1	

Miscellaneous Department Letters.

1808 to 1810 … …	1	Commercial, Public and Separate.
1812 … … …	1	
1816 … … …	1	
1818 … … …	1	
1821 … … …	1	
1822 … … …	1	
1823 … … …	1	
1824 … … …	1	
1826 … … …	1	
1829 … … …	1	
1830 and 1831 … …	1	

Ecclesiastical Department Letters.

		Vols.
2 copies …	1820 to 1828 … …	1
	1829 to 1834 … …	1
,, …	1835 to 1840 … …	1
	1841 to 1845 … …	1
	1841 to 1846 … …	1
	1846 to 1849 … …	1
	1847 to 1849 … …	1
,, …	1850 to 1852 … …	1
	1853 … … …	1
,, …	1854 and 1855 … …	1
,, …	1856 … … …	1
There is an extra copy for 1857 …	1857 and 1858 … …	1
	1858 … … …	1
2 copies …	1858 and 1859, Secretary of State	1
,, …	1860 ,, …	1

Judicial Department Letters.

	1834 and 1835 … …	1
	1835 … … …	1
2 copies …	1836 … … …	1
	1837 … … …	1
	1837 to 1839 … …	1
	1838 … … …	1
	1839 … … …	1
	1840 … … …	1
	1840 and 1841 … …	1
	1841 … … …	1
	1842 to 1844 … …	1
	1842 … … …	1
	1843 … … …	1
	1844 … … …	1
	1845 … … …	1
	1845 and 1846 … …	1
	1846 … … …	1
	1847 … … …	1
	1847 and 1848 … …	1
	1849 … … …	1
	1849 and 1850 … …	1
	1850 … … …	1
	1851 … … …	1
	1850 to 1852 … …	1
2 copies …	1853 … … …	1
,, …	1854 and 1855 …	

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT LETTERS,—*(Concluded.)*

	Vols.	
1856	1	2 copies.
1857	1	,,
1858	1	,,
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State	1	,,
1860 ,, ...	1	,,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

1834	1	
1834 and 1835	1	2 copies.
1836	1	,,
1837	1	
1838	1	
1837 to 1839	1	
1839	1	
1840	1	
1840 and 1841	1	
1841	1	
1842	1	
1842 to 1844	1	
1843	1	
1844	1	
1845	1	
1845 and 1846	1	
1846	1	
1847	1	
1847 and 1848	1	
1848	1	
1849	1	
1849 and 1850	1	
1850	1	
1851	1	
1850 to 1852	1	
1852	1	
1853	1	2 copies.
1854 and 1855	1	,,
1856	1	,,
1857	1	,,
1858	1	,,
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State	1	,,
1860 ,, ...	1	,,

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

1835	1	2 copies.
1836	1	,,

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT LETTERS,—*(Concluded.)*

		Vols.
	1837 and 1838	1
	1837	1
	1838	1
2 copies ...	1839	1
	1840	1
	1840 and 1841	1
	1841	1
	1842	1
	1842 to 1844	1
	1843	1
	1844	1
	1845	1
	1846	1
	1846 and 1847	1
	1847	1
	1848	1
	1849	1
	1850	1
	1851	1
	1851 and 1852	1
	1851	1
2 copies ...	1853 and 1854 ...	

MARINE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

2 copies ...	1838 to 1840	1
,, ...	1841 to 1843	1
	1844 to 1846	1
	1844 to 1849	1
	1847 to 1849	1
,, ...	1850 to 1852	1
	1853	1
,, ...	1854 and 1855	1
,, ...	1856	1
,, ...	1857	1
,, ...	1858	1
	1858 and 1859, Secretary of State ...	1
,, ...	1860	1

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2 copies ...	1856	1
,, ...	1857	1
,, ...	1858	1
,, ...	1858 and 1859, Secretary of State	1
,, ...	1860	1

Electric Telegraph Department Letters.

			Vols.	
1856	...	...	... 1	2 copies.
1857	...	...	... 1	"
1858	...	...	... 1	"
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State			1	"
1860	...	...	... 1	"

Post Office Letters.

1856	...	...	... 1	2 copies.
1857	...	...	... 1	"
1858	...	...	... 1	"
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State			1	"
1860		"	... 1	

Bengal Letters sent to the Court.

Judicial Department.

			Vols.
1835 and 1836		...	... 1
1837	...	...	... 1
1838	...	...	... 1
1839	...	...	... 1
1840 and 1841		...	... 1
1842 and 1843		...	... 1
1844	...	...	... 1
1845	...	...	... 1
1846 and 1847		...	... 1
1848 and 1849		...	... ...
1850	...	...	... 2
1851	...	...	... 1
1852	...	...	... 1
1853	...	...	... 1
1854	...	...	... 1
1855	...	...	... 1
1856	...	...	... 1
1857	...	...	... 1
1858, Secretary of State			... 2
1859	...	...	... 1
1860	...	...	... 1

Revenue Department Letters.

1835 and 1836		...	... 1	
1837	...	...	... 1	
1838	...	...	... ...	Missing.

Revenue Department Letters,—*(Concluded.)*

			Vols.
1839	...	...	... 1
1840	...	...	... 1
1841	...	...	... 1
1842 and 1843		...	... 1
1844	...	...	... 1
1845	...	...	... 1
1846 and 1847		...	... 1
1848 and 1849		...	... 1
1850 and 1851		...	... 1
1852	...	...	... 1
1853	...	...	... 1
1854	...	...	... 1
1855	...	...	... 1
1856	...	...	... 1
1857	...	...	... 1
1858, Secretary of State			... 1
1859	...	...	... 1
1860	...	...	... 1

Marine Department Letters.

1842 and 1843		...	... 1
1844 and 1845		...	... 1
1846 and 1847		...	... 1
1848 and 1849		...	... 1
1850	...	...	... 1
1851 and 1852		...	... 1
1853	...	...	... 1
1854	...	...	... 1
1855	...	...	... 1
1856	...	...	... 1
1857	...	...	... 1
1858	...	...	... 1
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State			1
1860		"	... 1

Public Department Letters.

1842 and 1843		...	... 1
1844 and 1845		...	... 1
1846 and 1847		...	... 1
1848 and 1849		...	... 1
1850	...	...	... 1
1851	...	...	... 1
1852	...	...	... 1
1853	...	...	... 1

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT LETTERS,—*(Concluded.)*

	Period	Vols.
	1854	1
	1855	1
	1856	1
	1857	1
	1858	1
	1858 and 1859, Secretary of State	1
Public and Education.	1860 „ ...	1

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

Period	Vols.
1842 and 1843	1
1844 to 1847	1
1848 and 1849	1
1850	1
1851 and 1852	1
1853	1
1854	1
1855	1
1856	1
1857	1
1858, Secretary of State ...	1
1859	1
1860	1

North-Western Provinces' Letters to the Court of Directors.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Period	Vols.
1834 to 1837	1
1838 and 1839	1
1840 and 1841	1
1842 and 1843	1
1844 and 1845	1
1846 and 1847	1
1848 and 1849	1
1850 and 1851	1
1852	1
1853	1
1854	1
1855	2
1856	1
1857 and 1858, Secretary of State	1
1859	1
1860	1

REVENUE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

	Period	Vols.
	1835 to 1837	1
Revenue, Miscellaneous ...	1835 to 1837	1
	1838 and 1839	1
	1840 and 1841	1
	1842 and 1843	1
	1844 and 1845	1
	1846 and 1847	1
	1848 and 1849	1
	1850 and 1851	1
	1852	1
	1853	1
	1854 and 1855	1
	1856	1
	1857 and 1858, Secretary of State	1
	1859	1
	1860	1

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

	Period	Vols.
	1835 to 1838	1
	1839 to 1846	1
	1847 to 1852	1
	1853	1
	1854 and 1855	1
	1856	1
	1857 and 1858	1
Education ...	1857 and 1858, Secretary of State	1
	1859	1
	1860	1

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

Period	Vols.
1835 to 1846	1
1847 to 1852	1
1853 to 1855	1
1856	1
1857 and 1858, Secretary of State	1
1859	1
1860	1

Madras Letters to the Court of Directors.

PUBLIC AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Period	Vols.
1792 to 1795	1
1796 to 1799	1
1810	1

PUBLIC AND MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS,—*(Concluded.)*

	Vols.
1812	1
1814	1
1815	1
1816	1
1817 and 1818	1
1823 and 1824	1
1825 to 1828	1
1829 to 1831	1
1832 and 1833	1
1834 and 1835	1
1836 and 1837	1
1838 and 1839	1
1840 and 1841	1
1842	1
1843	1
1844	1
1845	1
1846	1
1847	1
1848	1
1849	1
1850	1
1851	1
1852	1
1853	1
1854	1
1855	1
1856	1
1857	1
1858, Secretary of State	1
1859	1
1860	1

REVENUE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

1791	1
1798	1
1800 to 1804	1
1805 and 1806	1
1807	1
1807 and 1808	1
1811	1
1813	1
1814	2
1815	2

REVENUE DEPARTMENT LETTERS,—*(Concluded.)*

	Vols.
1816	2
1817	2
1818	1
1819	7
1821 to 1823	1
1824 to 1826	1
1827 to 1829	1
1830	1
1832	1

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

1834	1
1835 and 1836	1
1837	1
1838	1
1839 to 1841	1
1842, 1843	1
1844 and 1845	1
1846	1
1847	1
1848 and 1849	1
1850 and 1851	1
1852	1
1853	1
1854	1
1855	1
1856	1
1857	1
1858	1
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State	1
1860	1

REVENUE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

1834	...
1835	...
1836	...
1837	...
1838	...
1839 and 1840	...
1841	2
1842	2
1843	2
1844	

Revenue Department Letters,—*(Concluded.)*

	Vols.
1845	2
1846	1
1847	1
1848	3
1849	2
1850	1
1851	2
1852	1
1853	3
1854	2
1855	2
1856	1
1857	1
1858, Secretary of State ...	1
1859	1
1860	1

Marine Department Letters.

1854	1
1855	1
1856	1
1857	1
1858	1
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State	1
1860 " ...	1

Ecclesiastical Department Letters.

1855	1
1856	1
1857	1
1858, Secretary of State ...	1
1859	1
1860	1

Bombay Letters to the Court of Directors.

Miscellaneous Department.

	Vols.
1813 to 1816	1
1816	1
1817	1
1818 and 1819	1
1820	1
1821	1

Miscellaneous Department Letters,—*(Concld.)*

		Vols.
	1823	1
	1823 to 1825	1
	1829 and 1830	1
Missing ...	1831	..
	1832 and 1833	1
" ...	1834 and 1835	...
	1836 and 1837	1
	1838	1
	1839	1
	1840	1
	1841	1
	1842	1
	1843	1
	1844	1
	1845	1
	1846	1
	1847	1
	1848	1
	1849	1
	1850	1
	1851	1
	1852	1
	1853	1
	1854	1
	1855	1
	1856	1
	1857	1
Ecclesiastical ...	1856	1
	1857	1
	1858, Secretary of State ...	1
Education ...	1858	1

Judicial Department Letters.

1834 to 1837	1
1838	1
1839	1
1840	1
1841	1
1842 and 1843	1
1844	1
1845	1
1846	1
1847	1
1848	1

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT LETTERS,—(*Concluded.*)

	Vols.
1849	1
1850	1
1851	1
1852	1
1853	1
1854	1
1855	1
1856	1
1857	1
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State	1
1860 "	1

REVENUE DEPARTMENT LETTERS.

1834 to 1837	1
1838	1
1839	1
1840	1
1841	1
1842	2
1843	2
1844	1
1845	1
1846	1
1847	1
1848	3
1849	2
1850	1
1851	1
1852	1
1853	1
1854	1
1855	1
1856	1
1857	1
1858	1
1858 and 1859, Secretary of State	1
1860 " ...	1

30. Abstracts of Proceedings.—These abstracts contain the contents of the correspondence carried on by the Local Governments in the form of abridged headings, which are submitted once a month to this Department for information. They are of no use, excepting for the purpose of keeping

the Government of India *au courant* as to what is going on. They are occasionally of use for purposes of reference :—

	Vols.
Bengal—	
Public Department, from 1835 to 1860...	71
Revenue " " 1835 to 1860...	56
Separate " " 1835 to 1842...	3
Judicial " " 1837 to 1861...	68
North-Western Provinces—	
Judicial Dept., from 1857 to 1860 ...	18
Revenue " " 1857 to 1860 ...	5
General " " 1857 to 1860 ...	9
Fort Saint George—	
Public Dept., from 1834 to 1860 ...	51
Judicial " " 1834 to 1860 ...	42
Revenue " " 1834 to 1860 ...	56
Marine " " 1856 to 1860 ...	8
Ecclesiastical " " 1856 to 1860 ...	8
Bombay—	
Public Dept., from 1834 to 1860 ...	36
Marine " " 1834 to 1860 ...	20
Judicial " " 1836 to 1860 ...	40
Revenue " " 1836 to 1860 ...	52
Ecclesiastical " " 1847 to 1860 ...	12
Straits Settlements—	
General, from 1852 to 1860	12
Marine, from 1854 to 1860	7
Miscellaneous Department—	
Public	42
Commercial	
Law	
General	
Electric Telegraph, &c.	

31. Body Sheets.—These volumes are merely Memoranda of the contents of the records belonging to each consultation, and were prepared in duplicate, one copy being placed with the bundles to which they refer, and the other for the guidance of the section writers. They are rarely used, but they take up little space, and nothing would be gained by destroying

them. The following is a list of the duplicates :—

	Vols.
Separate Revenue, from 1817 to 1852...	18
Miscellaneous and Legislative, from 1837 to 1854	22
Revenue, from 1838 to 1856 ...	19
Judicial, from 1838 to 1856 ...	18
Marine, from 1842 to 1856 ...	13
Ecclesiastical, from 1842 to 1856 ...	14
Public, from 1844 to 1856 ...	12

32. Diaries.—The following Volumes are registers of all letters received and issued in the Home Department under the respective heads. They are occasionally of use to the office, and should be preserved for the present at any rate :—

	Vols.
Diaries of letters issued, from 1843 to 1846	50
Diaries of letters received, from 1834 to 1860	53

33. Java papers, 1812 to 1817.—The proceedings, minutes, general letters and other correspondence connected with our relation with Java are preserved in 33 Volumes. These were originally obtained from the Financial Department by Mr. Seton-Karr as President of the Record Commission. The Secretary of the Record Commission proposes at an early date to subject them to a careful examination.

34. Newspapers and Gazettes.—The following is a list of the Newspapers and Gazettes preserved in the Home Department :—

	Vols.
Newspapers—	
The *Englishman*, from 1835-44 to 1861	36
Bengal Hurkaru, from 1820 to 1860...	56

	Vols.
Newspapers,—*(Concluded.)*	
Friend of India, from 1844 to 1860...	21
Overland London Mail, from 1855 to 1860	11
Allan's Indian Mail, from 1845 to 1859	16
Eastern Star, from 1844 to 1856 ...	11
Calcutta Star, from 1843 to 1850 ...	15
Citizen, from 1851 to 1856 ...	11
Morning Chronicle, from 1851 to 1856	12
Phœnix, from 1856 to 1860 ...	10
Madras Athenæum, from 1845 to 1860	16
Spectator, from 1838 to 1858 ...	15
Madras Herald, from 1847 to 1859 ...	12
Madras Rising Sun, from 1854 to 1860	7
Madras U. S. Gazette, from 1845 to 1855	8
Bombay Courier, from 1826 to 1845 ...	12
Bombay Telegraph, from 1848 to 1860	21
Delhi Gazette, from 1844 to 1860 ...	20
Rangoon Times, from 1853 to 1860 ...	8
John Bull, from 1823 to 1832 ...	14
Gazettes—	
Calcutta Gazette, from 1784 to 1850...	151
North-Western Provinces Gazette, from 1841 to 1860	21
Fort St. George Gazette, from 1832 to 1860	63
Bombay Gazette, from 1833 to 1860...	35
Serampore Bengali Government Gazette, from 1840 to 1855	14
London Gazette, from 1796 to 1860 ...	234
New South Wales Government Gazette, from 1840 to 1860	39
Cape of Good Hope Gazette, from 1828 to 1835	5
Ceylon Gazette, from 1840 to 1860 ...	21
General Indian Gazette, from 1835 to 1843	1

35. Order Books of the Home Office, 1785 to 1841, and Miscellaneous records.—The following is a list of the standing orders of the Secretary in the

Home Department, Registers of Treasury order, Lists of Packets, &c. :—

	Vols.
Secretary's Order Books, from 1785 to 1841	85
Secretary's Order Books in the Separate Department, from 1815 to 1834	18
Legislative, Judicial and Revenue Order Books, from 1835 to 1840 ...	6
Registers of Treasury orders, from 1815 to 1824	6
List of packets in the Revenue and Legislative Departments, from 1828 to 1846	4
List of packets to the Court of Directors, from 1800 to 1820 ...	3
List of passengers, from 1801 to 1829	6
Persons embarked for India, from 1820 to 1822	1
Persons embarked for Europe in 1818	1
Reports on the Fever Hospital, from 1839 to 1848	3
Contingent Charges Book, from 1821 to 1831	1

It will be seen from the foregoing that there are no Miscellaneous Records preserved in the Home Office corresponding to the valuable series which were discovered in the Foreign Department, and fully catalogued and explained in the Memorandum on the Records of that Department, which has already been submitted to the Commission.

J. T. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Record Commission.